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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XXI NO. 173 BOMBAY TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

GOVT. OF INDIA ULTIMATUM TO BORDER CHIEF

Out Of The Gloaming.

Mr. H. P. Mody is doing deeds of derring-do in Lancashire on behalf of poor India. He is manfully standing up for India's rights—we are told—result of the heady and free atmosphere of Britain.

* * * *

He is now asking Lancashire to help India's ambition for a "constitution capable of functioning". Now at least this country is sure to win the White Paper constitution, for whatever fails the safeguards will surely function.

* * * *

Mody "is proving an excellent champion of India's interests" says the same discriminating scribe. The Millowners' Association is already thinking of extending his lease as its Chairman—a memorial worthy of both.

* * * *

"As far as legal practitioners are concerned, association with lawless movements implies in their case a serious defect of character which unfits them for the practice of the law" writes Bori Bunder very learnedly. But this is only for India—in England the King honours them, and Parliament makes other laws for them.

* * * *

While Lord Birkenhead ruled India from Whitehall, Lord Carson dispensed justice. The "serious defect of character" made them what they were. But India is the brightest jewel in the British Crown, and not a self-governing country.

* * * *

"Mediocrity as Bar to Progress" says a headline. We had thought that that was the first ingredient of success, for gemuses generally starve and beg. But Ordinances change everything.

* * * *

History is being produced at Bori Bunder with lavish disregard of truth. Mr. Sen Gupta's wanton arrest after his return from a health trip to Europe is ascribed to his connection with "some of the extremist activities", despite his "moderate views".

* * * *

In India it does not require all that for imprisonment,—in Bombay the Special Department of the C.I.D arranges everything. But Mr. Sen Gupta's palavers with Communist M.P.'s must have brought about his fall, for nothing escapes our C.I.D. sleuths.

* * * *

This history must have been written after dinner. Poor Sen Gupta is accused of playing a prominent part in the Council before he came a Swarajist; worse, after being a Swarajist, he become an extremist again! Rather hard to have all these avatars, but history has to be made and even recorded for Bori Bunder's clients.

* * * *

Goering is doing something really wonderful and spectacular this time, beating the record of even Atilla. If Atilla were born again, how happy he might be to see his glorious mission revived with added lustre by the Nazis.

* * * *

There is after all something in heredity. Those who were scoffing at strange theories, must now pause, learn and wonder. Goering is going to lump together all Communists, Socialists, Jews designate them "enemies" of Nazis, and hand them over to the hangman!

* * * *

The Storm Troopers are already in revolt, because, just as their appetite for blood and loot had been whetted Hitler said there was no more work for them, since the "revolution ended." But now they are to be appeased with a battue, and "regardless of extenuating circumstances" death sentences are to be carried out.

* * * *

A small beginning has already been made a token of the greater things to come. Communists are to be killed out of hand, to satisfy the Storm Troopers' blood lust, Aryans have after all been vindicated, for under the new law they can commit no offence. "Kultur" will assert itself, whatever happens.

* * * *

He: "Now that we're married, dear, I want to tell you that I intend being boss—or know the reason why."

She "Don't worry, darling; you'll soon know the reason why!"

SURRENDER PRETENDERS

Khan Of Khar Threatened With Resolute Measures

FRONTIER FIGHTING

Twelve-Year Old Boy Leads Army Against Lower Mohmands

SIMLA, July 24.

The ultimatum presented by the Political Agent Malakand to the Khan of Khar expires next Saturday and intimates that if conditions are not accepted, resolute measures will be immediately taken to enforce compliance.

Three individuals mentioned as being required to be handed over include the two so-called pretenders, as at one time they were suspected of being relations of ex-King Amanullah, but their identity is still unknown, though it is thought probable that they are emissaries of the "Mad Faquir".

The third man is Mohamed Takir Munshi of the Khan of Khar. Takir is suspected of complicity with pretenders.

Kotkai is supposed to be the hiding place for pretenders.

LAD AS GENERAL.

Last week, a strong tribal body of upper Mohmands from beyond the presumptive border between India and Afghanistan invaded the territory of a friendly tribe, Halimzai, situated beyond the administrative border.

Invaders were led by Ghulamnabi, a twelve year old "Child Leader", a religious figurehead, and son of Shaknaur Mullah the famous old border raider now dead.

Halimzai belong to the Lower Mohamands and were promised, following a similar raid last year, support from the Government of India in return for good behaviour. They are officially described as one of the "assured" tribes. Halimzai fell on the invaders on Saturday morning, routed them and threw them over the Khapak Pass.

It is reported that invaders have now dispersed homewards.

FIGHTING IN FRONITER :

NATHIAGALI, July 24.

The latest information from Shabkadar states that the upper Mohmand Lashkar which attacked Gandad on Friday, burning three Halimzai villages was successfully ejected on Sunday morning by the Lower Mohmands reinforced by factions of the Upper Mohmands. Two hundred upper Mohmands working in Peshawar have been arrested in Bramta by police. Bramta is a pushtu term signifying a process by which effective pressure is exerted on the trans-border tribes by arresting members working in British India.

FLOOD HAVOC.

The Lakri aqueduct over the Lakri Nulla and the Kabul river canal has been swept away by floods during the past week. Government has started immediate reconstruction engaging 1,500 men as no irrigation water can be supplied to Peshawar, unless arrangements are made to convey the Canal across the Nullah.

HE LAID DOWN HIS LIFE FOR SWARAJ

Great Indian Worthy Of Emulation

Pandit Malaviya who was given an ovation when he rose to speak declared that they had met to express their sorrow at the sad death of Mr. Sen Gupta, the revered leader of Bengal. The country, he said, had lost in him a great son who placed the service of the motherland above everything else. He was loved not only by the people of Bengal alone, but the whole of India accepted him as a leader.

The late Mr. Sen Gupta, continued Panditji, was a worthy successor of the late Deshbandhu Das. The speaker remembered that in 1921 when he had been to Bengal to decide some political questions Deshbandhu Das always spoke in high terms about Mr. Sen Gupta. The Bengal leader had thrown himself heart and soul in the fight for the liberation of the country and his life should be a source of inspiration to the young men of this country.

ON ALTAR OF SWARAJ

The late Mr. Sen Gupta felt keenly the humiliation of serfdom under a foreign domination and he fought for the liberty of the country. He laid down his life for Swaraj, and it was for his countrymen to continue his unfulfilled mission.

The death must have been a great blow to Mrs. Sen Gupta, and the sympathies of the whole of India were with her in her bereavement. She was a brave woman who had already rendered sacrifices in the national struggle. In conclusion, Pandit Malaviya prayed to God for the peace of the soul of the departed leader.

GREAT INDIAN

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai then moved the following resolution:—

"That this meeting of the citizens of Bombay hereby gives expression to the sense of great loss which the motherland has sustained in the premature passing away of Sjt. J. M. Sen Gupta, one of the foremost leaders of Bengal and places on record its high appreciation of his public services so unselfishly and fearlessly rendered and his great sacrifices during the last 13 years of his struggle for the freedom of the country.

This meeting offers its deep sympathies to Mrs. Sen Gupta and other members of the bereaved family in their sorrow".

The speaker said that it was his respectful and mournful duty to move the resolution. The resolution was a non-controversial one and whether one liked the Indian political movement or not, there will be no two opinions that India had lost a leader of exceptional eminence, a man who commanded the respect both from those with whom he worked and from those who differed from him in their onward march for emancipation. It was a convention in every country that when a leader of eminence passed away, his sincerity of purpose, his integrity and patriotism was never called into question by those in charge of Government, and he hoped in that spirit even those who had incarcerated him will express their regret and admiration for the man who was undoubtedly a great Indian.

WORTHY OF EMULATION.

In conclusion, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai said that the late Mr. Sen Gupta had set an example to his countrymen by his immense sacrifices in the cause of the country, an example worthy of emulation by every Indian.

Mr. T. Prakasham in the course of his speech said that they had lost a leader of indomitable courage, a leader who made the greatest of sacrifices for the freedom of his country, a leader who never knew fear and who along with Mahatma Gandhi threw himself in the thick of a great fight. When there was bloodshed going on in Bengal, the late Sjt. Sen Gupta was the man who never slept without thinking of the ways and means of bringing about unity between the two great communities of India.

LOVED AND REVERED.

The speaker had the good fortune of working with Mr Sen Gupta in different parts of the country, particularly in South India when he was touring that province. He was loved and revered by the people of those parts, and while he was passing through the territory, roads were opened in his name and he was welcomed as one of the greatest men of India. "Let me tell you that it is a very rare privilege for a leader and for every patriot to die in chains within the walls of the prison" continued the speaker "I am reminded of the London tower in which many of those great men of England laid down their lives within the prison walls and on whose ashes the freedom of England has been built.

"Similarly in our country Mr. Sen Gupta has shown the way to the rest of his country. He may have died, his soul may have departed from his body, but his memory will live for ever. His soul is there, and he has set a great example to his countrymen, young and old. It is on the ashes of patriots of the type of Mr. Sen Gupta and others who have already passed away in this struggle that the freedom of India established.

After Mr. Jalal had addressed the meeting associating himself on behalf of the Muslims of Bombay with every sentiment that had been expressed by the previous speakers meeting adopted the condolence resolution, the whole audience standing and observing silence for a few seconds.

The Late Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta.

BOMBAY PAYS TRIBUTE TO SEN GUPTA

The people of Bombay flocked in their thousands at a public meeting held at Chowpaty on Monday evening to pay homage to the memory of the late Sjt. J. M. Sen Gupta, the leader of Bengal.

Striking tributes were paid to his memory and one of the speakers declared that it was on the ashes of patriots of the type of Sjt. Sen Gupta and others who had passed away in this struggle that the freedom of India would be wrought.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who is in Bombay, presided over the meeting and in a brief speech said that the selfless life of the departed leader should be a great source of inspiration to the youth of India.

MAMMOTH CROWDS AT BURNING GHAT

Many Casualties Due To Heavy Rush

CALCUTTA, July 24.

A mile long procession in honour of late Sen-Gupta terminated after 4 p.m. at the Shah Nagar burning ghat where the remains of Mr. Sen-Gupta were cremated according to Hindu rites.

His elder son, Sisir, performed the last rites, while prayers were led by Mr. Krishna Kumar Mitra and Doctor Prankrishna Acharyya, two leading Brahmos who were present. The crowd which attended the funeral was moderately estimated to be over 50,000 and at the burning ghat, the rush was great and about 300 casualties due to sun stroke and other accidents have been reported. plied by people of all communi- Every vantage ground was occuties—both men and women. The body was placed at a spot in front of the place where the remains of late Mr. C. R. Das were cremated.

MARKET CLOSED

The Calcutta Share Market, offices of the National Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Mining Federation were closed today as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Sen-Gupta.—A. P.

Had Rare Privilege Of Dying In Harness

"PATRIOT OF FIRST ORDER"

C. P.'s Tribute To Departed Leader

From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, July 24.

Warm tribute to the services of the late Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta in India's cause was paid by the C. P. Council to-day before it adjourned for the day.

Hon. Rizvi, President said that Sen Gupta was a patriot of first order. He also believed in the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity and his death was regrettable.

Mr. Khaparde, Nationalist leader associated himself with the views of the President. Mr. Fuley, Labour leader referred to the services of Sen-Gupta as a Mayor, a keen lawyer, a statesman and a politician. It was also decided that the proceedings of the Council should be sent to Mrs. Sen-Gupta.

Thousands Crowd At "Advance" Office

CALCUTTA, July 24.

The "Advance" says that Sen-Gupta was great as a politician and fighter, but he was incalculably greater as a man. He dedicated himself to the nation to the complete obliteration of self.

The "Liberty" says that he had devoted his life to the service of the country, and no thought of health and comfort ever stood in the way of that service which he rendered with courage and determination.

The "Englishman" says that Sen-Gupta's career is "one more tragic debit to be put to the account of the Non-co-operation movement."

HARTAL OBSERVED

Hartal is being generally observed by Indians since yesterday. Most of the business houses belonging to them are closed. Several educational institutions as well as Municipal and other offices are also closed to-day.

In addition to the main procession about ten thousand men and women assembled in the "Advance" Office a little after midday, when the bier carrying the remains of the late Sen-Gupta was placed in a specially decorated place and floral wreaths were

(Continued on page 8.)

INDO-JAP. PARLEYS

Britishers Demand Representation In Negotiations

HOARE'S APOLOGIA

Pleads Fiscal Autonomy Convention Stands In His Way

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 24.

Discussions between Indian and Japanese Governments with regard to the Japanese trade competition in India were expected to be held this year, and preliminary conversations with the Japanese Consul-General were already being held in India, said Sir Samuel Hoare replying to a question in the House of Commons. He fully realised the importance of the suggested British representation at the negotiations from the view point of British exports to India, and had not lost sight of the question, but under fiscal autonomy, this question was primarily an issue of the Government of India.

The spokesman of the Board of Trade in the House of Commons said that the Imperial Government were closely following the work of the Indian Cotton Inquiry Committee which was in communication with Indian cotton growing interests with a view to the elucidation of Technical and other questions affecting the use of Indian cotton in Lancashire. The Imperial Government would lose no opportunity of supporting the movement, but did not think they could take any useful action at present.

Mr. R. A. Butler questioned regarding the desirability of an arrangement for a large preferential tariff on the better class of British cotton goods exported to India said that the future of Indian cotton duties was now being considered by the Government of India.

STOP PRESS

GANDHIJI TO ISSUE STATEMENT

AHMEDABAD, July 24.

Gandhiji visited as usual his ashram at noon to-day and stayed there till late in the evening. He held the evening prayer in the Ashram and made an appeal for funds for the removal of untouchability to which those present responded by giving money. It is expected that Gandhiji will shortly issue a statement.—A.P.

GENERALS SENTENCED

LONDON, July 24.

The long trial of General Calvanati and thirty others concerned in Sanjurjo rebellion at Seville last August ended to-day. Calvanati was sentenced to ten years in military prison and Fernandez Ferez to 22 years. 14 others were sentenced to varying terms from twenty two to three years. The remainder were acquitted. The prosecution demanded the death sentence for Calvanat and another ringleader.—Reuter's Special

TROTSKY.

MARSEILLES, July 24.

Suffering from heart dsease and malaria Trotsky arrived from exile in Turkey en route Royat Puy-de-Dome for cure. The French Government has withdrawn the old expulsion decree against him.—Reuter.

FAMOUS MUSICIAN DEAD.

BERLIN, July 24.

Death has occurred of the famous musician Professor Max Schillings Director Berlin Civic Opera and the former Director of the State Opera.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (upto 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.——The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle", Old Custom House Road, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Numbers should be written distinctly.

1. PERSONAL.

Pt. Chintram late Overseer or late Contractor resigence of Jagraon, Punjab is needed. Requires at home if he not returns back it will be loss of his properties, knowing from some body he is in Bombay. (973).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a clerk having knowledge of Gujarati, English and Accounts. Salary up to Rs. 40 See Sanghani and Co., 42, Shamset St., (Chhipi Chawl), Bombay, No. 2. (967).

Wanted:—A B.Com., with accountancy or G.D.A., one conversant with life assurance technic and procedure preferred. Apply stating age experience and minimum salary expected, to The Managing Director, The Warden Insurance Co., Ltd., Richey Road, Ahmedabad. (972).

12. TO BE LET.

To Let: Residential Quarters of two rooms bath-room kitchen and shops at Carnac House, Carnac Road. Well situated. Apply in person to the Agent, Mr. A. F. Desa. (970).

20. OFFICES TO LET.

For Solicitors—Well-lighted and airy Office premises in Meadows Street. Reasonable Rent. Apply Box No. 123, "Bombay Chronicle."

46. NURSING HOMES.

Modern Maternity and Gynaecological Home. Cool, quiet, seaside health resort in Bombay. Expert individual attention. Latest scientific treatment. Twilight-sleep a speciality. Particulars Box No. 964, "The Bombay Chronicle".

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Required short term loan, moderate interest, business purposes would furnish security. Box No. 968, "Bombay Chronicle".

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkhas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, and Mhow. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

75. INVESTMENTS.

I guarantee you a regular monthly income of Rupees fifty for a full year on an investment of Rupees five-hundred. Limited Applicants. Box No. 971, "Bombay Chronicle".

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Canvassing Agents for Carpets. Apply to the India Carpets Co., 20, Carpet St., Bangalore City. (963).

Wanted local and travelling Agents in every district of the province on commission or monthly salary for pushing the sales of our silk Sarees, Shirtings etc., Cash security Rs. 15|-. For full particulars apply to:—Benjamin Weaving Factory, Ludhiana (Punjab). (974).

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

A very strong Doubling Rs. 810 profit in a small capital of Rs. 10. Our present Dharna is very strong and will not fail. We had issued Tribling on July 13th last and our expectation on the first day, viz., 1..54 came out true. So, our customers are requested to take this chance and they should take advantage of the Doubling on Tuesday the 25th and on Wednesday the 26th of July. Many think to become rich and do business beyond their strength and when an expectation goes unfavourable, they have no money left to carry on their business again. So, please take advantage of this favourable opportunity. See personally for the above Doubling. Time: 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. General Cotton Reporters, Master Building, Bazargate, Fort, Bombay. T. No. 26376. (976).

Tuesday's Special Forecast from Professor B. K. Sharma Rangoonwala. Guaranteed 100 per cent. true. See personally to Prof. B. K. Sharma Rangoonwala for surest forecast. Address:—Kamar Building, 2nd Floor, Cawasji Patel Street, opp. Hongkong Bank, Fort, Bombay. (978.)

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

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Public Notices

THE OSMANSHAHI MILLS, LIMITED

(Incorporated in Hyderabad Dn.)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Receipts and Share Certificates of this Company, issued in the names of the undermentioned Shareholders, are reported to have been LOST or MISLAID. Any person having claim to them should notify to us within a fortnight, after which duplicate Receipts and Share Certificates will be issued to the parties concerned.

NAME AND PLACE OF THE SHAREHOLDER.	NOS. OF RECEIPTS OR SHARE CERTIFICATES LOST.
Basetty Krishniah, of Hyderabad-Dn.	1st Call Receipt No. 3|33 for 10 Shares.
Seth Girdhardoss Permanandass, of Hyderabad-Deccan.	1st Call Receipt No. 5|406 for 25 Shares.
Gulam Akbar Saheb, Vakil, of Hyderabad-Deccan.	1st Call Receipt No. 5|184 for 29 Shares.
Gulam Akbar Saheb, Vakil, of Hyderabad-Deccan.	1st Call Receipt No. 5|28 for 21 Shares.
Mirza Rahim Beg Saheb, Pleader, of Aurangabad-Deccan.	1st Call Receipt Nos. 10|67, 11|336 and 12|232 for 60 Shares.
Ganesh Rambhave Chakkerwar, of P. O. Osmannager, Dist: Nanded.	Five Share Certificates Nos. 25942, 25943, 25944, 25955 and 25956.
Mohamed Sharfuddin (Minor) S|o. Sultan Mahmood Mohiuddin, of Hyderabad-Deccan.	Application Receipts No. 3380, Allotment Receipt No. 3380 and 1st Call Receipt No. 12|377 for 5 Shares each.
Ahmed Sayeed Mohiuddin, S|o. Sultan Mahmood Mohiuddin, of Hyderabad-Deccan.	Application Receipt No. 3381, Allotment Receipt No. 3381 and 1st Call Receipt No. 2|194 for 5 Shares each.
Mohamed Habibullah (Minor) S|o. Sultan Mahmood Mohiuddin, of Hyderabad-Deccan.	Application Receipt No. 3382, Allotment Receipt No. 3382 and 1st Call Receipts No. 6|359 for 9 Shares each.
Mohamed Ali (Minor) S|o. Sultan Mahmood Mohiuddin, of Hyderabad-Deccan.	Application Receipt No. 1206, Allotment Receipt No. 1206 and 1st Call Receipt No. 12|373 for 10 Shares each.
Syed Yousuf Ali, H.C.S., of Hyderabad-Deccan.	Application Receipts Nos. 3050, and 5207 for 5 Shares each, Allotment Receipts Nos. 3050 and 5207 for 5 Shares each and 1st Call Receipt No. 19|5 for 10 Shares.
Syed Akbar Ali S|o Mir Hyder Ali of Hyderabad-Deccan.	One Share Certificate No. 34895 and 1st Call Receipt No. 18|403 for 1 Share.

Dt. 22nd July 1933.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LTD.,
1920, Khairatabad Road, Hyderabad-Deccan.
7027

The Pralhad Mills, Limited

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay on TUESDAY, the 8th August, 1933 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts up to 31st March, 1933.
2. To declare a dividend on Preference Shares.
3. To elect a Director in place of one, who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration
5. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 25th day of July to TUESDAY, the 8th August, 1933, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
PARTAPGIR NARSINGIRJI & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st July, 1933.
7025.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

BOMBAY.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy numbered 36860 on the life of Lallubhai Dolatram Raval of Ahmedabad, a duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

Bombay, 21st July 1933.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.
7028

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COTTON

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COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E. I. C. Association, Ltd., and the Mahajan Association. Our clients are remain in touch with all the latest information from all Foreign Markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS—The New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all round the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make profits. The Bureau remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening midway fluctuations to the closing prices.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS-RATE—The Sterling-Dollar Cross-Rate is of utmost importance to business. All the commodity markets rule practically in tune with the fluctuations in the Cross-Rate. We receive opening, closing and all time to time fluctuations together with our London Agent's opinion. We can wire or telephone same to any part of India for a moderate charge.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CALLS:—Quotations of Liverpool and New York Future together with Bombay quotations and expectation (Dharna) can be phoned or wired to any part of India.

DAILY COTTON FUTURES FORECAST:—Based scientifically on astrological calculations and latest cabled advices. This is the only Institution which receives costly cables from Home daily stating therein American Cotton Futures Forecast.

OUR RATES ARE EXTREMELY MODERATE

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See NEXT WEEK her latest picture

"SECRETS" UNITED ARTISTS' Super Production

THIS WEEK you cannot miss RONALD COLMAN in CYNARA

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DHOBI TALAO Daily 6-30 and 10 p. m.

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A Fox Picture

The CARLTON

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A terrific drama full of THRILLS ..... CHILLS ..... SUSPENCE

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IN
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"THE SON-DAUGHTER"

Also showing—ALL DANCING SINGING COLORTONE REVIEW

Miss JADDAN BAI

with

ERMELINE

and

SARASWATI

will regale you with

MELODIOUS MUSIC, EMOTIONAL ACTING, DAZZLING DANCES.

in

"INSAN-YA-SHAITAN"?

To-day! at the To-day!

GLOBE TALKIES

Time: Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Friday, Saturday, Sunday and holidays at 2-45 p.m.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave.
Bengal Maru	5,396	20 July	2 Aug
*Tango Maru	6,893	30 July	13 Aug
Tokiwa Maru	6,972	16 Aug	2 Sep
*Giny Maru	9,000	29 Aug	12 Sep

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Haruna Maru	10,500	25 July
Katori Maru	10,000	8 Aug.
Kashima Maru	10,000	22 Aug.

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Fushimi Maru	11,000	3 Aug.
Hakozaki Maru	10,500	16 Aug

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Tatsuta Maru	17,000	16 Aug.
Asama Maru	17,000	6 Sep.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Kobe
Heian Maru	11,600	14 Aug.
Hikawa Maru	11,600	4 Sep.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279: Telegrams "YUSEN."

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE To Japan Via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Honolulu Maru	23rd July	29th July
Havre ,,	25th ,,	8th Aug.
London ,,	8th Aug	23rd ,,
Atlas ,,	23rd ,,	10th Sept
Shunko ,,	8th Sept	23rd ,,

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LTD (Incorporated in Japan)
Raj Building Hornby Road Bombay
Telegrams:—"Shosen."

BURGLAR IN BATH

Failed To Get Clean Away

PRAGUE June 27.
(By Mail.)

When a Prague doctor returned home from his holidays, he found all his valuables neatly packed for removal. Search revealed that the burglar was having a bath.

As the doctor telephoned to the police, the burglar fled, but gave himself up when he realised that his scanty attire was attracting attention.

In his defence he pleaded special circumstances and pointed out to the Magistrate that "a burglar who was so keen on cleanliness as to take a bath on such an occasion could not have much wrong with him.

He was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.—Reuter

Mr. P Wood, Deputy Agent (Staff), G I P Railway, is granted 6 months and 9 days combined leave to England from the 10th July 1933.

Mr. J. C. Lamb. Assistant Transportation Superintendent, Junior Scale, is appointed to officiate as Assitant Works Manager in the Senior Scale from 1st May 1933.

WOMEN MUST SUPERVISE GIRLS' EDUCATION

Calcutta University To Appoint Lady Proctor

"We have no right to overlook that girls between 14 and 20 require special attention and care. Mere academic distinctions can not be the real object of education. If we want to preserve the ideals of Indian womanhood that we have inherited from the past we must safeguards certain matters when they are just coming out of their teen" thus concluded Mrs. P. K. Ray, a fellow of the Calcutta University in a lengthy communication to the University for its consideration of the proper supervision and care of about 1,000 girl-students who enter annually different colleges of Calcutta to prosecute higher education after passing their matriculation examinations from Muffasil stations.

The University, it is reported has accepted the suggestions of Mrs. Ray in their entirety and propose to enforce different rules and regulations for this purpose.

One of the means to this end would be to make it compulsory for every college admitting girl-students to start a college hostel of its own to be recognised by the University and to be supervised regularly by a Proctor or Adviser, to be appointed by the University for this purpose. Students whose homes are outside Calcutta will be required to live in their respective college hostels, otherwise they will be debarred from sitting for University examinations.

In order to suit their various requirements and purse there would be different styles of kitchen in those hostels and a warden would be appointed to supervise the kitchens.

The duties of the Proctor or Adviser, who would be an elderly and experienced lady, would be to inspect these hostels recognised by the University, to organise intercollegiate games and sports to organise debating and reading centres for girls to organise and hold musical theatrical and special evenings and generally to work for the corporate side of the college life. She will have an office in the University premises and would be responsible to the University for the proper running and smooth working of these hostels.

WHEN IT'S SUNSHINE IN LONDON

It Is Orange-Time In Spain

VALENCIA, June 27.
(By Mail.)

Whenever the newspapers here announce a spell of sunshine in London, the orange growers of Valencia rub their hands.

The demand for oranges in Great Britain has risen suddenly and the price of the fruit has increased accordingly.

As a result pickers are busy on expanses of orchard for which there seemed to be no market. Some growers had already reconciled themselves to letting their fruit rot on the trees.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S EXILES FOR GREECE

May Found Jewish Colony At Corfu

ATHENS, June 26.
(By Mail.)

The Greek Government has acceded to the request of 1,000 German Jews, victims of Hitler's ban to allow them to settle in Greece.

Most of the exiles are professional or university men. It has been suggested that they possibly found a Jewish colony on the Island of Corfu.—Reuter.

HE HAS "GOLD FEVER" AT 88

Eighty-eight years old, and with flowing white locks, Mr. C. J.—"J" for Jubilant—Seymour Baker left New York in mail week on a 4,000-mile trek for gold.

Mr. Baker is not seeking riches.

He is a philosopher, and one of his doctrines is that the "hard, outdoor life" is conducive to longevity!

Mr. Baker is a Londoner and he claims to be a mining engineer—he proudly showed me a collection of antique scientific instruments he is taking with him.

He is planning to hit the trail for the Caribou range, in British Columbia, travelling not only by bus and train but also on foot.

Mr. Baker has crossed the Atlantic 20 times, and he has just won a long-standing battle with the United States Immigration Bureau.

That—and gold fever—is why the "J" is for Jubilant."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra

on 15 December, 2016

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Shravan Shud 3, 1989.
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Akhar 1, 1352.
Parsi—Behman 22, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 13m.
Sunset—7h. 17m.
Hightide—1-12, 13-43
Lowtide—7-04 19-56.
PHASES OF THE MOON: First Quarter 30th July, 15h. 14m. a.m. Full Moon 6th August 1h. 2m. a.m. Last quarter 13th August, 9h. 19m., a.m.
Improvement Trust Committee 4-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 26.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-00 Noon;—Selection of Indian Gramophone Records.
12-30 p.m.—Selection of European Gramophone Records.
1-00 p.m.—Bombay Market Opening Rates.
6-00 p.m.—Relay of Music from Pathe Cinema (by kind permission of the Management).

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

6-30 p.m.—Light music: Miss Lakdawalla. Instrumental Music: Mahomed Khan, Been solo.
7-30 p.m.—Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat Stock Exchange and other Market Prices.
8-30 p.m.—Empire Relay if reception satisfactory.
9-00 p.m.—News in Hindi. New York Opening Liverpool Closing (or latest available) and Bombay Current Rates. Radio Hints, in Hindi.

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.

9-15 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin. "Here and There" by The Globe-trotter.
9-30 p.m.—The Chamber Concert, Miss Enid Blake, L.R.A.M —Piano; Mr. Mehli N. Mehta, 1st Violin; Mr. S. Vaz. 2nd Violin; Sig. O. Savini, Viola; Mr. Saldanha, 'Cello, (1) Trio for Piano, Violin and 'Cello in "C" Major Mozart; (2) String Quartet, OP. 76. No. 1 Haydn; (3) Sonata for piano and violin, OP 30 No. 3 Beethoven. Miss Enid Blake and Mr. Mehli N. Mehta. (4) String Quartets:—(a) Deux Menuets, Puccini; (b) Serenade De Namouna, Lalo; (5) Piano Quintet, OP 8, Weber.
11-00 p.m.—God Save the King-Emperor.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

4-30 p.m. — Omni-directional broadcast. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin. Scottish Studio Orchestra.
7-30 p.m.—Morning, Noon and Night, or A Lot of Tommy Rot, a revue.
8-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Greenwich. Gramophone records.
8-45 p.m.—Rene Tapponnier and his Orchestra.
9-45 p.m.—B. B C Dance Orchestra.
10-30 p.m.—Gramophone Records.
10-45 p.m.—News Bulletin.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

HIRALAL DAYABHAI NANAVATI, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor, age 61 died of heart disease at 6-15 a.m. this day 24-7-33.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.—The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Miss M. K. Davis, will deliver a lecture on 'Juvenile Delinquency and Probation System."

LECTURE ON LENIN.—Mr. R. W. Scott will give a biographical talk on "Lenin" at the Y.M.C.A., Reynolds Road, Byculla, on Tuesday, at 6-30 p.m."

"VEDIC RELIGION AND WORLD PEACE."—Pandit Ayodhyaprasad the well known Vedic research scholar and a delegate for world fellowship of faiths conference will deliver a public lecture on Vedic religion and world peace" in Kalbadevi Arya Samaj Mandir to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m (S.T.)

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.—An At Home will be held at the Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty, on Thursday at 5 p.m.

Mr. Sali F.B. Tyabje M.Sc., LL.B., will speak on Mughal Paintings. Lantern slides will also be shown.

Members are cordially invited.
Tea at 5 p.m.,
Lecture at 5-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. "Conte Verde" will be accepted at the General Post Office up to 10 a.m. on Thursday the 27th instant.

Mail for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per S.S. "Carthage" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 27th instant.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MATUNGA.—Under the auspices of the Matunga People's Association, a public meeting will be held to-day, Tuesday, at 9 p.m. (S.T.) the 25th instant in the compound of Laxmi Cottage, Laxmi Narayan Lane, Matunga (G.I.P.) to mourn the death of Sjt. Sen Gupta. Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Ramchandra Ayer and Virchand Panachand will speak. Sjt. B. N. Maheshwari will preside.

JOIN THE CROWDS !

THE CAPITOL (Bombay's Leading Talkie House)
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

TO COPE WITH THE CROWD

To Fu Manchu's Palace of Tortures his lovely daughter lured his victims!

Never have you witnessed such gasp-producing spectacles — the terrible Pool of Crocodiles — the Wall of Knives— the Death Ray!

New thrills from the master pen of

SAX ROHMER.

THE FRANKENSTEIN OF THE ORIENT!

The MASK OF FU MANCHU

with BORIS KARLOFF

A Cosmopolitan Production
A Metro Goldwyn Mayer Picture

Free List Suspended.

C. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Split Imminent In Democratic Party

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, July 24.

In to-day's sitting of the Central Provinces Legislative Council, Rai Bahadur Nayudu, leader of the party with a handful of followers voted against all bills moved by the Democrat ministers, but failed.

It appears ever since the disruption set in March last, Ministers have strengthened their position. Some members of the Democratic Party intend to challenge Rai Bahadur Nayudu's leadership.

AHALYABAI FREE MATERNITY HOME

Shrimati Janabai Rokde J.P., a well known social worker, has started the Ahalyabai Free Maternity Home in one of the Improvement Trust Chawls at Mandvi Koliwada for the benefit of the poor women.

The ninth annual meeting of the General Committee of this Home was held in the Dharmajirao Rokde Free Reading Room at Mandvi Koliwada on the 23rd inst. When the Ninth Annual Report and the audited statement of accounts for the year ending 31st March 1933 were adopted.

The Home has this year admitted 41 labour cases from different communities residing in different parts of the city. All the cases were successful except one in which the child was found still-born.

The Committee thanked Shrimati Janabai for her self-sacrifice in the cause of the Home and appointed new Executive Committee and a Medical Committee for the current year. The Committee also acknowledged the receipt Rs. 280 from the N. M. Wadia Charities.

UNIVERSALITY OF VEDIC RELIGION

Pt. Ayodhyaprasad's Illuminating Address

Pandit Ayodhyaprasadji the well known Vedic Research Scholar, delivered an illuminating address in Bombay Arya Samaj Mandir on Sunday evening on "Universality of Vedic Religion".

Panditji said: The chief reason for revolt against religion is that it is misunderstood to be the root cause of all evils. It is not opposed to science which people began to admire because they believe that science produces unity and uniformity. Giving some illustrations Panditji said that science might have provided us with external uniformity but it has failed to achieve internal and human unity which can only be achieved by "Dharma" or religion.

True Dharma can never be personal and it is unchangeable. Semetic sects change with a new prophet but Aryan religion stands on truth. Vedic prayer can be recited by any person because it is impersonal. Hence Aryan religion is universal, concluded Panditji.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

At an Urgent Extraordinary General Meeting of Shri Mahajan Association Ltd., held on the 24th instant, it was unanimously resolved that the time of transacting business in the Bazar of this Association be fixed from 10-30 (B.T.) to 5-30 p.m. (B.T.), the resolution coming in force from the 25th instant.

MEETING AT PRARTHANA SAMAJ.—"Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association a public meeting will be held in the Prarthana Samaj Hall on Tuesday at 6-30 p.m (S.T.) in celebration of the Anniversary of the passing of the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, when Mrs. Sharada S. Mehta, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Dr. K. J. Desai, and Mr. G. B. Chitale, will address the meeting.

Justice H. V. Diwatia will preside."

A meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Hall on Tuesday 25th July 1933 at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time.)

ENGLISH MAILS.—The outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Carthage" with the Mails from London of 13th instant arrived at Aden at 3 a.m. on the 23rd idem and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 27th instant.

The "Carthage" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 8 a.m. on the following day.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

Government Decide Not To Close Down Schools

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Government of Bombay have considered the recommendation of the Reorganisation Committee regarding the abolition of the vernacular agricultural schools at Dhulia and Devihosur. The committee recommended the adoption of this course on the grounds that the schools were of purely local interest, the entries being only about 16 a year in each case, and there was no adequate return to the general taxpayer for the money spent on them.

On the other hand it has been urged that there is a keen demand for the kind of education imparted in these schools, and that they do not serve a merely local purpose, since students from adjoining districts take advantage of them. In the case of the Dhulia School, a further reason advanced in favour of its retention is that the cost of the school is in part paid for by contributions from several local bodies.

NOT TO CLOSE

After careful consideration of all these points, Government have come to the conclusion that these schools satisfy to a certain extent the demand for agricultural educaion in rural areas. Both schools are doing good work and it would not be a sound policy to close them. Government have, therefore, decided to continue them.

SCOPE FOR RETRENCHMENT

At the same time they consider that there is some scope for reducing the expenditure incurred at present on the schools and have asked the Director of Agriculture to explore the possibilities of effecting economies.

ALLEGED MURDER OF GODHRA MERCHANT

Government Appeal Against Broach Court Judgment

The Chief Justice and Mr. N. J. Wadia at the High Court commenced the hearing of the Bombay Government's appeal in the sensational Bohra murder case of Godhra.

The case arose from the fatal assault on Badrudin Noorbhai, a prominent merchant of Godhra, on the night of July 30, 1932, as he was going home from the station.

In connection with this four persons were tried for murder (1) Akbarali Karimbhai; (2) Valibhai Karimbhai; (3) Kurbanhussein Ibrahimji and (4) Akbarali Isufalli. The first three are nephews of the deceased while the fourth was a domestic servant of the third.

TWO ACQUITTED

The Sessions Judge of Broach and Panch Mahals who tried the case with the aid of assessors convicted Nos. 1 and 4 of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced them to seven and four years' R. I. respectively. Nos. 2 and 3 were acquitted.

The Government of Bombay appealed, contending that on the evidence all the four accused ought to have been convicted of murder.

Accused Nos. 1 and 4 also appealed.

Sir Jamshed Kanga, Advocate General with Mr. B. G. Rao, Government Pleader, appeared on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. Cordinal Noat who was recently enrolled as an Advocate of the High Court appeared for the defence with Mr. Rustam F. S. Talyarkhan and Mr. U. L. Shah.

The Advocate General then read the deceased's dying declaration in Gujarati in which he had stated that on the day of the assault he had gone to Nadiad in connection with a partition suit between himself and his nephews.

The case is proceeding.

INDIAN COOP. NAVIGATION & TRADING CO.

A meeting of the Share-holders of the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company, Limited was held in the Forbes Gujrati Sabha Mandir, Girgaum Back Road, on Wednesday. Mr. Oak, Chairman, narrated certain events which had happened since the month of March last, when by special resolution of the General Meeting of the Company the Directors were authorised to enter into an agreement with the National Shipping Agency, Ltd., on certain terms and conditions as may be modified by them in the interest of the Company and pointed out that a necessity had arisen to get the said resolution cancelled if possible.

A resolution was adopted to this effect.

"COUNTRY HAS LOST DEVOTED SERVANT"

Corporation's Tribute To Sjt. Sen Gupta

The Bombay Municipal Corporation adjourned without transacting any business on Monday, as a mark of respect to the memory of Sjt. Sen-Gupta.

At the outset the Mayor, Dr. Javle, referred to Sjt. Sen-Gupta's death and said that he was a well-known leader of Bengal and a patriot. He was a distinguished lawyer and a colleague of the late Mr. C. R. Das. He was the acknowledged Leader of the Swaraj Party and distinguished Mayor of the Calcutta Corporation. He then called upon Mr. L. R. Tairsee to move his resolution which he did as follows:—

"That the Corporation place on record their sense of the heavy loss sustained by the City of Calcutta and by the country as a whole by the death on the 23rd July 1933 of Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta, an ex-Mayor of Calcutta, who was a great patriot and owing to whose death the country has lost a devoted servant and the people a great and respected national leader.

"That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their sad bereavement.

That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Corporation do now adjourn without transacting any business this day.

Mr. M. N. Talpade seconded the resolution.

The resolution was supported by Messrs. A. J. Soares, M. L. Dahanukar Govindlal Shivlal, Dr. A. J. Collaco, Mr. S. K. Nabiulla, Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. Sohrab R. Davar.

Dr. Collaco deplored the misfortune of India in losing great leaders so swiftly. Mr. Hirjibehdin emphasised the sincerity of the departed leader and his spirit of self-sacrifice.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta referred to the time in 1922 when Sjt. Sen-Gupta came to the resoue of the National movement by raising loans on his personal security.

Principal Davar expressed a hope that the young generation would emulate the late Mr. Sen-Gupta in the matter of self-sacrifice for the country.

The resolution was carried standing as a mark of respect to the deceased.

The Corporation then adjourned till Tuesday (to-day.)

PT. MALAVIYA'S WIRE TO MRS. SEN GUPTA

"Motherland Loses One More Noble Son"

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has sent the following telegram to Mrs. Sen Gupta:—

"Regret to hear your beloved husband, noble son motherland pased away so prematurely. Vast number of people share your great grief. Please accept my sincerest condolences for yourself and other members of bereaved family."

Pandit Malaviya in a statement regarding the death of Sen Gupta said:—

"A GREAT PATRIOT"

"I am distressed to hear that my esteemed friend Sjt. J.M. Sen Gupta has passed away. He was one of the finest men I have ever met in my life and was a great patriot. The Motherland loses in him one more noble son who has fallen struggling silently for her freedom. I offer my sincerest condolences to his brave wife."—A. P.

WILSONIANS' TRIBUTE

A meeting of the students of the Wilson College of Bombay was held on Monday at 1 p.m. on Chawpati Sands, when more than 300 students, including girls attended. A resolution on offering homage to the late Mr. Sen Gupta was put before the meeting and passed. Several speakers advised the youths to follow the footsteps of the departed leader.

GRAIN MARKET CLOSED.

"At a Special Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Grain Merchants' Association held on Monday, it was unanimously resolved to keep the grain and seeds market closed that day in honour of the great and noble patriot J. M. Sengupta who passed away on Sunday".

"THE INDIAN SKETCH"

Mr. P. D. Bhandari, formerly of the "Bombay Chronicle," filed a declaration before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on July 21, 1933, as editor, publisher and printer of the "Indian Sketch," a monthly magazine of art, literature and films. The first issue of the journal will be out shortly.

GOVERNOR VISITS SCHOOLS FOR BLIND

Evinces Great Interest In Progress Of Institutions

The Governor, who arrived on Sunday morning had a very busy programme on Monday.

At 10 a.m. he visited the V. J. T. Institute at Matunga and went round the different departments with the Principal and the Trustees. He took more than an hour for inspection. On his way from Matunga he dropped at Dadar and paid a visit to the American Marathi Mission School for the Blind. This school which was founded over twenty five years ago by Miss Millard, a lady missionary of the American-Marathi Mission at Love Lane, Mazagaon, has expanded considerably since then and a special building at Main Road, Dadar has been erected to accommodate the blind children.

The Governor evinced great interest in the different kinds of industries taught to the blind, particularly, the cane work. After spending about forty five minutes there, he visited another blind school situate at Tardeo, viz: The Victoria Memorial School for the Blind. He saw similar work done by the blind boys and expressed his satisfaction at the way the blind children were cared for trained to earn their livelihood.

The Governor then inspected the third institution for the blind called the Industrial Home for the Blind situate at 3rd Kumbharwada Lane.

MUSLIMS AND MANGROL FARMAN

A public meeting was held on Sunday in Neighbourhood House hall under the auspices of Majlis-i-ahrar, Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan presiding. The following resolution was passed:—

"This meeting considers the agitation against the Mangrol Farman, in Bombay and other places outside Mangrol, detrimental to the communal harmony now existing, because this meeting holds that the said Farman does not affect the people outside the state.

"Further, if the Hindu-Muslim residents of the state come to some compromise, this meeting requests the Durbar to amend the said Farman in the light of the compromise."

The various speakers expressed their alarm at the growing communal tension on account of the protest and counter-protest meetings on the question of the recent Farman about cow slaughter and music before mosque. They advised more constructive and peaceful methods and appealed to the Durbar to amend the Farman if the Hindu-Muslim subjects of the State come to some compromise.

Maulana Badr Jalali, M. Khujandi, Kazi Mahbub Shah, Seth Zakaria Maniar, Seth Ishak Mohammad Chaprra, Mr. Mohammad Yusuf and Seth Suleman addressed the meeting.

HAWKER IN TROUBLE

Alleged To Have Assaulted Policeman

On a charge of creating a disturbance in the public street Kasamaili Gulamrasool a hawker in old clothes was put up before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday, and remanded into Police custody for seven days.

The application was made by the Maharbawri Police, who alleged that on Sunday at about 9 a.m. the accused created a disturbance at the junction of Khoja Street and Duncan Road. The accused is alleged to have abused Police constable No. 3680/C (of the Maharbawri Police Station), and when the Police constable went to arrest him a scuffle took place.

NOSE BROKEN

During the scuffle the accused is alleged to have fallen down and sustained a fracture of his nasal bone.

The accused is detained in the Police Hospital for treatment.

As the enquiries regarding the assault on the Police constable are still incomplete, the Police made an application to have the accused remanded into their custody for seven days, which was granted.

DEATH OF MR. HIRALAL NANAVATY

We regret to learn that Mr. Hiralal D Nanavati, the well-known solicitor of Messrs. Hiralal & Co., Esplanade, Bombay, died this morning.

Mr. Hiralal had been ailing for some time past. He was a well-known figure in the orthodox Hindu Community and a champion of Sanatanist claims.

He was a Director of several public companies, including the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., the offices of which were closed at 2 p.m. on Monday as a mark of respect to his memory.

PATHE CINEMA

SATURDAY NEXT

GEORGE BANCROFT

IN

LADY AND GENT

WITH

WYNNE GIBSON
CHAS. STARRETT

A Paramount Picture

Book Now — Plans Open

PATHE CINEMA

The Finest Theatre in Bombay
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

YOU DISCOVER CHARLES LAUGHTON!

Discover him for the great actor he is . . . for the new . . . the startling . . . note he brings to the screen with

TALLULAH BANKHEAD
GARY COOPER

in

"DEVIL AND THE DEEP"

A Paramount Picture

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

July 24.

Honolulu Maru Saito Cape Town.
Anna, Canaty, Alexandria.
Masula, Galgey, London.
British Light, Lodge, Constanza.
Bhutan, Hanes, London.
St. Dunstar, Newton, Calcutta
C/Manila, Mordne, Liverpool.
Halle, Boiji, Makassar.
Conte Rosso, Mouris, Trieste.
Jenny, Johnson, Port Said.
Nalgora, Hobday, Rangoon.
Jalawihar, McMerry, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES

July 25.

Shwedagon, Poodbody, Ranggon.
Hague Maru, Shiral, Kobe.

LOADING.

July 24.

Steamer Masula for London.
Steamer Kepurckhall for Liverpool.
Steamer Begum for Rangoon.
Steamer Risaldar for Calcutta.
Steamer Wichita for New York.
Steamer Silverbelle for New York.

S. S. Honolulu Maru: The O. S. K. steamer Honolulu Maru, arrived in harbour on Monday from Cape Town, with ballast.

S. S. Anna:—The Messrs. Strass & Co.'s Anna, arrived in harbour on Monday from Alexandria, with ballast.

S. S. Masula:—The M. M. Co.'s steamer Masula, arrived in harbour on Monday from London, with a general cargo.

S. S. British Light:—The A. F. O. Coy.'s steamer British Light arrived in harbour on Monday from Constanza, with a cargo of Daisel oil.

S. S. Bhutan:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Bhutan, arrived in harbour on Monday from London with a general cargo.

S. S. St. Dunstar:—The steamer Saint Dunstar, arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. C/Manila:—The K. N. Coy.'s steamer City of Manila, arrived in harbour on Monday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S. S. Halle:—The Volkert Bros. steamer Halle, arrived in harbour on Monday from Makassar, with a general cargo.

S. S. Jenny:—The steamer Jenny, arrived in harbour on Monday from Port Said, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S. S. Nalgora:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Nalgora, arrived in harbour on Monday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S. S. Jalavihar:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Jalavihar arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a geneal cargo and rice.

S. S. Shwedagon:—The I. B. P. & Coy.'s steamer Shwedagon will sail to-day for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S. S. Hague Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Hague Maru, will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo and 4 passengers.

S. S. Conte Rosso:—The Lloyd T. Coy.'s steamer Conte Rosso, arrived in harbour on Monday from Trieste with a general cargo and 135 passengers and hence she sailed the same day for Shanghai, with same bottom cargo and 170 through passengers.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, July 24.

1 Bhutan, 2943 China and Japan 27/7 M M & Co.
3 Stolzenfels, 4708 Karachi, 27/7 L. Edwards Ltd.
5 Halle 3599 Hambrug. 26/7 Volkart Bros.
7 C/Navila 4804 Bhavnagar 25/7 K Nixon & Co.
8 Nuddea, 4,956, Hull, 2|8 M M and Co.
9 Nowshera 4875, NF. NF, M M and Co.
12 Clan Macilwraith 2914, Antwerp 26/7, J Finlay &3 Co
14 Anna 3192 Port Said. 2/8 Straus S & Cofi Ltd
15 Tairea, 3756, S E Africa 26/7 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Jalapalaka 2630 Bassein 29|7 Scindia S N Co.
3 Bandra 1893, P Gulf 26/7, M M & Co.
4 Vita 1155 Busrah NF M M & Co.
7 Bengal Maru 3231 Karachi, 29|7 N Y Kaisha.
10/11 Hague Maru, 3452, Kobe 25|7 O S Kaisha.
15 Hashemi 298, Malabar Coast 26|7 S Hassam & Co.
16 Laxmi 120, NF. NF. National Steamship Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

D/E Chindwara, 3307, Karachi. 26|7 M M & Co.
K Ellora, 2,567, NF, NF, M M and Co.
N Janaki 530, M'Coast, 8|7 Malabar Steamships.
O Indira 278 NF NF. Malabar Steamship Co.
S/K Bankura, 1196, F NF M M & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Curthage, 27|6 P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH
Durenda 13|8 M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL
Clan Buchanan 30-7 J F Co.
City of Manila 24|7 K N Co.
City of Bristol 4|8, K N Co.
City of Khios, 13|8 K N Co.
Elysia 23|8 G T Co.
City of Johannesburg 26|8 K N Co.
FROM HAMBURG
Folfenfels 28|1 L Edward Ltd.
Trifels 10|8 L Edward Ltd.
Baronfels 18|8 L Edward Ltd.
Trauenfels 23|7 L Edwards Ltd.
FROM ANTWERP
Thaletta 26|7 L Edward Ltd
FROM TRIESTE.
Moncaliere 23|7, L T Co.
Cariguino 6|8 L T Co.
Col de Lana 23|8 L T Co.
FROM GENOA.
Victoria 4|8 M Italiona.
Arabia 23|8 M Italiana.
FROM NEW YORK
President Hayes 28|7, F F Campbell & Co.
City of Durban 26|7, F F Campbell & Co.
FROM KOBE
Bengal Maru 18|7, N Y Kaisha.
Tango Maru 30|7, N Y Kaisha.
Havre Maru, 24|7, O S Kaisha
Rawalpindi, 28|7 P & O S N Co.
Tokiwa Maru 16|8 N Y Kaisha.
Gingo Maru 24|8 N Y Kaisha.
London Maru 8|8 O S Kaisha.
Atlas Maru 23|8 O S Kaisha.
FROM BRISBANE
Comorin 518 P & O S N Co.
Moolton 1818 P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN
Karaja 29|7 M M & Co.
Takliwa 12|8 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF

ENGLISH MAIL.

Rawalpindi 29|7 P & O S N Co.

OTHER STEAMER FOR LONDON
Nuddea 2|7 M M & Co.
Masula NF, M M & Co.
FOR KOBE
Bhutan 27|7 P & O S N Co
Bengal Maru 29|7 N Y Kaisha.
FOR BURRAH
Bandra 26|7 M M & Co.
Vita 27|7 M M Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Fager NF F F Campbell & Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Tairea 26|7 M M & Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S Hashemi 22/7/33.
S S Dayavati 24/7/33.
S S Clan Macilwraith 22/7/33.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, July 24.

S. S. Clan Macil Wraith for Ghent:—220 bales cotton raw, A Podar & Co.; 220 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas & Co.; 250 bales cotton raw, B Mawji & Co., Ltd.

For Antwerp:—522 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas & Co.

For Rydam:—700 bage linseed oil cakes, A B Gandhi.

S. S. Halle for Hamburg:—28 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.; 2 bales hemp, M G A Husain & Co.; 60 bales cotton waste cream, R Pallonji; 110 bales cotton fly, L O Vora; 220 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 20 bales jaley hemp, M A Nissim; 112 bales cotton fly and and 25 bales cotton thread waste, L O Vora.

For Antwerp:—220 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 125 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros., Ltd: 440 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas & Co.

For Ghent:—187 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 32 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas & Co.

S. S. Bhutan for Shanghai:—41 dms. Oxychloride cement, Indian Stonette & Co.

S. S. Bengal Maru for Kobe:—277 bales cotton raw, M Amercy & Co.

S. S. Wichita for N. York:—11,200 bags castorseeds, L Dreyfus & Co.; 4.000 bags myrabollams, C Jivanlal & Co.; 308 bags myrabollams, G Moolchand & Co.

For Philadelphia:—3.840 bags myrabollams, H Bhagwandas & Co.

S. S. Nuddea for Dunkirk:—2.400 bags linseed, The Cotton Agents Ltd.; 770 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Hull:—2.400 bags linseed, The Cotton Agents Ltd.

S. S. Masula for Havre:—1.198 bags linseed, L Dreyfus & Co.; 375 bags mustardseeds, T S Thadhani & Bros.

For London:—28 bales cotton fly, R K Janee.

S. S. Stolzenfels for Hamburg:—8 bales hemp, M K A Husein & Co.; 25 bales cotton thread waste and 42 bales cotton fly, L O Vora.

For Antwerp:—400 pockets myrabollams, J Narbheram & Co.; 1.400 pockets myrabollams, H Madhavji & Co.; 10 cases butter, White & Co.; 50 bales hemp rope, Graham T Co., Ltd.

For Bremen:—63 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For R'dam:—55 bales cotton thread waste, L O Vora.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, July 24.

S. S. Masula from London, Agents, M M & Co.:—1 case jewelers polish; 1,000 bags forma, 80 bags maize starch; 21 cases canned fruits and vegetables, 6 cases carbon paper; 2 cases stamping ink; 15 cases cigarettes; 5 cases tobacco; 11 cases stationery; 1 case machine blade; 50 cases chewing gum; 1 case caps; 4 cases machinery parts, 1 case lead pencil; 1 case electric hair dryer; 1 case waterproof sheeting; 18 cases medicines; 3 case chemicals; 2 cases scientific apparatus; 25 cases dog biscuit; 1 case bird seed; 2 cases bird sand; 1 case dog soap; 2 cases bird food; 3 cases bulbs; 4 cases writing ink; 1 case mincing machine; 1 case oil stoves; 2 cases assorted gifts; 1 case mustard; 34 cases starch; 50 cases blue; 23 cases barley; 3 cases groats; 2 cases hair pins; 6 cases cork; 3 cases envelopes; 85 cases lub'g oil; 1 case playing cards; 1 case lathe; 12 bags stearine; 34 cases paint; 76 b'dles soap; 21 cases varnish; 20 kegs fire clay; 7 cases surgical dressings; 4 cases toilet soap; 1 case tooth brushes; 1 case mercolized wax; 13 cases drugs; 139 cases dry gin; 1 case painters brushes; 81 cases composition for ships; 3 cases artists materials; 1 case fancy goods; 22 drums rosin sizer; 1 case woollen goods; 21 bales wallpaper; 1 case golf club; 4 case emery powder; 2 cases emery cloth; 5 boxes auto trucks parts; 1 case safety razar sets; 1 case shaving brushes; 100 kegs borax; 10 cases printing ink; 1 case bottle corking machine; 4 cases gas mantles; 10 cks. colour; 15 cases peas; 2 cases dates; 2 cases literature; 4 cases nets; 3 cases books; 350 confactionery; 20 cases sauce; 50 cases wine; 2 cases leather; 2 cases motor access; 11 b'dles plywood; 12 pkges. chairs; 1 case powdered soap; 1 case knitting yarn; 2 cases paper; 1 case saterates; 1 case boots and shoes; 174 cases boot polish; 8 cases glass ware; 6 cases toys; 3 cases cotton duck; 1 case gum Arabic; 6 cases medicinal oils; 2 cases medicinal spirits; 1 case essences; 6 cases virol; 2 cases drapery; 219 cases beer; 5 cases perfumery; 441 cases old newspaper; 1 case laces; 1 case filte cloth; 30 cases towels; 1 bale cotton lint; 12 cases dry colour; 5 cks s'ware; 2 cases radio valves; 2 cases radio goods; 50 cases fruit salt; 3 cases gripe water; 3 cases floor polish; 1 case china ware; 2 cases sports goods; 7 cases locks; 2 cases candles; 1 case cutlery; 32 cases provisions; 3 cases vinegar; 6 cases rum; 180 cases whiskey; 12 cases champagne.

From Middlesbrough:—100 drums bitumanous paints; 6,400 bags salphate of ammonia; 9 cases plates; 9 bags rivets; 1,066 nos. channels; 1 no. angle; 50 rolls wire netting

From Antwerp:—8 cases liquors; 25 bales wire; 150 bags stones; 20 cases woollen; 209 bags hinges; 61 barrels gum rosin; 13 bags wire iron tiles; 1,661 b'dles steel cut hoops.

CLOSE DOWN ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL

Bombay Shroffs Request Govt. To Carry Out Thomas Recommendations

The Secretary of the Bombay Shroff Association has sent the following letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department:—

"The Committe of this Association beg to direct the attention of the Government of Bombay to the recommendation 'inter alia' others made by the Reorganisation Thomas Committee regarding the closing down of St. George's Hospital for relieving the Government of their financial embarrassments.

In this regard, my Committee have to point out that St. George's Hospital is being maintained by Government at the expense of the general tax-payer to provide for the needs of the European community. It costs to Government an annual expenditure of Rs. 3 1/3 lacs which is nearly one-third of the amount spent by Government on hospitals in this city. But the pity of it is that a large portion of this expenditure is unnecessarily wasted, as not even half the accommodation of 220 beds provided in the hospital is availed of. The maintenance, therefore, of this hospital for a particular community when there is more than ample accommodation available for its needs in other hospitals, besides being wrong in principle is uneconomical considering its practical utility.

In view of this, my Committee earnestly hope that Government would be pleased to take action on th recommendation of the Thomas Committee by closing down the hospital and selling off its buildings with its 16 acres of land This would bring a very substantial amount to Government besides effecting a saving of the heavy recurring annual expenditure, which the Government so sorely need in the present financial condition."

PARCEL THAT LED TO TWELVE ARRESTS

Suspicious Articles In Post Office

MUNSHIGANJ, July 21.

Another young man belonging to Betka has been arrested in connection with the find of certain suspicious articles in a registered parcel in the Sub-Post Office at Hashali, in Munshiganj sub-division.

The number of arrests in this connection now totals 12.

The arrested men were placed before the Sub-Divisional Officer yesterday and remanded to custody till August 1.—A. P.

C. P. COUNCIL SURPRISE

President Disallows Adjournment Motion

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, July 24.

In the Legislative Council today the Hon. Mr. Rizwi, the President disallowed the three adjournment motions tabled by Mr. Fulay, the Labour Member on the question of the crisis created by the closing down of several textile mills in the province, on the ground that the subject was not a definite matter of urgent public importance.

He also held matter to be essentially one of private concern.

Rs. 1000

Remember 26th July

The closing date of the Indian Vegetable Competition expires on the 26th July 1933.

SEND YOUR ENTRY TO-DAY!

HYDRO-ELECTRIC ACCIDENT

Govt. No. Responsible For Naini Tal Mishap?

NAINI TAL, July 22.
(By Mail.)

With reference to the report published in one of the Provincial papers on July 6 about a hydro-electric accident, the Director of Publicity informs that the real facts concerning the accident are that the accident did not occur on or conecrn the grid mains at all, which have remained absolutely intact during the heavy rains of June and July; the mishap referring to occurred to a low tension line by the falling of a "balli" belonging to a firm of contractors and not to the Government.

It is pointed out that as disclosed from a careful inquiry, the accident was due to a low tension line failure for which Government was not responsible.—A.P.

KIDNAPPING CASE IN SESSIONS

Magistrate Misconceived His Powers, Says Public Prosecutor

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 20.

The revision application filed by the Public Prosecutor of Sind before the Hyderabad Sessions Court, against the order of discharge of 15 Muslims undergoing trial before the sub-divisional magistrate of Tatta, Mr. J. Booth on charge of having kidnapped or abducted a married Bhatia girl named Tulsibai, and of having robbed a gun from a male relattve accompanying Tulsibai, came on for hearing before Mr. Sen.

FAULTY RULINGS.

The Public Prosecutor, Mr. Parmanand Kundanmal, Bar-at-Law, contended at the very outset that the Magistrate ought to have given greater weight to the evidence of the lady doctor, regarding Tulsibai's age, than to that of Civil Surgeon, since the lady doctor had better experience of Indian girls. Then again the Magistrate had taken upon his own shoulders a serious responsibility to determine the age of Tulsibai. Here he quoted a ruling to the effect that the opinion of a young European magistrate regarding the age of an Indan girl was not entitled to much weight.

Mr. Nichaldas, for the complainant, drew the court's attention to the fact that outside the court Tulsibai told every one with whom she conversed that she was a Hindu but Magistrate had wrongly held that Tulsibai had embraced Islam. The magistrate's opinion was not warranted by any evidence. The lawyer at this stage filed a certified copy of Tulsibai's evidence given by Tulsibai only two days previously wherein she had stated that whatever she had deposed to previously was inspired by threats held out by Muslims.

DEFENCE PLEA.

Mr. Tyebji, for the accused, admitted that the rulings quoted by the Public Prosecutor were the latest rulings and that they did enjoin the magistrate to commit the accused to the sessions if they had any doubt. He further argued that although the Magistrate in his order had said that he was very doubtful as to whether force had been used at the time Tulsibai had been carried away but in fact what the Magistrate had really said was that he had no doubt.

The judge, Mr. Sen, pointed that the Magistrate in question was a European who could well be expected to express himself clearly.

Counsel further contended that the object shown in the charge was not justified by the findings of the Magistrate and that the charge framed by the magistrate was wrong.

Regarding the alleged offence under section 307 (dacoity) Mr. Tyebji agreed that if any person wrongfully kept out the owner even temporarily from the possession of his property without intending to make any gain thereby he was liable for theft, but his contention was that in this case because the gun had been snatched at the time it was being loaded and levelled against the accused.

"BEHIND THE SCENES."

The Public Prosecutor made a brief reply. He said that the burden of Mr. Tyebji's arguments was either to ask the court to assume facts which did not appear on the record or to read some hidden meaning underlined the plain language in the sub-divisional Magistrate's order. He strongly objected to the remark of Mr. Tyebji that the sub-divisional magistrate was all along against his clients and that the final order that was passed in favour of the accused was against his (Magistrate's) will. He said that the statement of Mr. Tyebji was liable to the unhappy construction that there had been something behind the scenes. He maintained that his sole case was that the learned Magistrate had misconceived his powers of discharge and had taken upon himself the powers of Sessions Court. In that case it was his clearest duty to commit the accused to the sessions and he requested the Sessions Judge to order the arrest of the accused and the committal of the case to the sessions.

Order was reserved till 24th.

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

Activities For Year Ended 31st May, 1933

The following are extracts from the report of the Bombay High Schools Athletic Association, for the year 1932-'33:—

We opened the year with a much improved balance of Rs. 308-2-11 in hand. During the year (from 1st April, 1932 to 31st May, 1933) the total income of the Association from various sources as shown in the balance sheet was Rs. 1.179-2-11 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 580-11-0 thus leaving a balance of Rs. 598-7-11 to be carried forward for the current year. Thus we are able to show a substantial improvement in the finances of the Association.

CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

There was a record entry of 27 schools for the Harris Shield, while 15 schools entered for the Giles Shield Tournament. Both the tournaments were contested with great keenness and were very successful. He, however, cannot help expressing our regret at the various protests lodged during the course of the tournaments and hope that they will be played out in the true sportsman's spirit. Both tournaments did not come to an end till the middle of November, 1932. During the Senior Tournament Bamboat, of Masters' Tutorial High School, distinguished himself by scoring a century. The Harris Shield final was played out this year on the Bombay Gymkhana ground while the Junior Final was played out on the Elphinstone Cricket Club Ground.

ANNUAL SPORTS.

The Tata Athletic Challenge Shield Sports were held on 29th November, 1932 on the Western India Football Association Ground, when Mr. V.N. Chandawarkar, the then Mayor of Bombay, presided. Eight Schools took part in the competition but much of its interest was lost owing to the absence of the St. Mary's High School from the tournament. The Shield was won by the Christ Church High School and the Championship Cup was carried away by L. Romar of the same school. We were able to manage the Sports very economically owing to the kindness and help given to us by the Hon. Secretary of the Western India Football Association and his able staff.

JUNIOR AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

This tournament was run in the months of February and March as usual on the Western India Football Association Ground. The Tournament was quite a success as 8 schools took part in it. St. Xavier's High School won this beautiful trophy after a keen struggle in the fials with the St. Sebastian High School. Mr. Brendon presided over the finals and gave away the trophy to the winners.

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"Bombay Chronicle"

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A PAGE ABOUT HEALTH, DISEASE AND MEDICINE

Typhoid Uncontrollable Without Sanitation

Inoculation And Oral Immunisation Useless And Perhaps Dangerous Is Concensus Of Medical Opinion

By Miss L. Loat, Secretary, National Anti-Vaccination League.

In recent years outbreaks of typhoid fever have been notified in various towns in India and it is becoming the fashion for Medical Officers to recommend immunisation against this disease, not with the subcutaneous but with the oral method.

While there is doubtless less danger to the general health from the oral method, as the immunising mixture receives some treatment from the digestive juices, which in all probability renders it less harmful when it eventually reaches the blood stream, there is no evidence that it either prevents or modifies typhoid fever. Even though a vaccine taken by the mouth is probably less dangerous than one inoculated through the skin, the oral method of immunisation does lead to disturbance of health.

English supporters of anti-typhoid immunisation are very much opposed to the oral method. There has also been a controversy between the advocates of living bacilli and those who consider the germs must be killed before use.

In France Professors Chantemesse and Vincent argued at length the advantages of heated vaccine as prepared by the former and the qualities of etherised vaccine which the latter had created. Professor Vincent, with the support of the Minister for War, got his etherised vaccine accepted in 1911 and maintained that three injections would protect from typhoid according to tests in Morocco. In 1914 the French Parliament passed a Bill for the compulsory typhoid- immunisation of the French Army but instead of pressing the application of his vaccine. Professor Vincent seemed rather disposed to retard it, according to Medecin Inspecteur General A. Mignon, in his account of the Health Service of the French Army during the War. Volume I General Mignon suggests that Vincent feared that his vaccine was not so inoffensive as he claimed it to be, and he surrounded it by all kinds of reservations. The vaccinated person must not have the suspicion of anything wrong with any organs, nor be suffering from the effects of alcoholism or arterio-sclerosis, and the vaccination had to be suspended during the slightest epidemic amongst the troops that were being immunised.

CHASING NEW GERMS

All through the war the subcutaneous method of immunising against typhoid fever was used in all the armies, but only those armies that attended to the sanitation of their troops escaped serious epidemics of typhoid fever. In the French Army, according to General Mignon, there were 127,052 cases with 12,139 deaths from typhoid and para-typhoid during the war. In his book, already mentioned, he says, (Volume I) "In reality, typhoid fever did not cease to spread in 1915 in the Argonne and at Verdun. There were several reasons for this. First, the susceptibility to typhoid fever of a certain number of vaccinated men. It is a fact demonstrated clinically that three or four inoculations do not ensure immunisation."

It is true that General Mignon adds that another factor was the unvaccinated condition of a proportion of the troops, calculated to amount to from ten to fifteen per cent., but, as at least one-fourth of these declared that they had already had typhoid fever, the actual percentage of "unprotected" men must have been small. So great was the failure of anti-typhoid inoculation that Vincent saw General Mignon on September 23rd, 1315, and declared that the persistence of typhoid fever necessitated the re-vaccination of the whole of the troops. Two new vaccines were in preparation at the anti-typhoid laboratory at Val-de-Grace. A double A.B. vaccine was reserved for the men already vaccinated and required three injections, while a triple vaccine T.A.B. was to be injected into the men who had not already been done and required four injections.

General Mignon agreed with **Vincent**, but remarked that "the Commander would perhaps be astonished to hear us declare that the vaccinations, the prophylactic value of which we had guaranteed, had not had all the prophylactic effect we had expected. We would tell him that some new germs had succeeded the original germ and that it was necessary to pursue the latter with the tenacity that we had displayed in fighting the former."

ILLNESS AFTER INOCULATION.

Vincent still imposed restrictions on the use of his vaccine. He suggested that those men who had had typhoid fever or paratyphoid A or B should not be injected with the vaccine corresponding to the disease which they had already contracted. That Vincent was justified in suggesting that precautions should be taken was demonstrated by General Mignon himself, who records that "the rigorous observation of the vaccinated persons in the hours and days immediately following the injection established that the vaccinations T.A.B. or A.B. caused an illness, the intensity and duration of which varied according to the individuals, but no one escaped an alteration of health. The scale of the symptoms commences with a light inflammation of the scapula and progresses right up to death."

If there were any truth in the theory underlying this method of immunisation, inoculation should have stronger effects than the oral method. If we can demonstrate that the subcutaneous method has failed to protect from typhoid, there is great probability that the oral method would be an even greater failure, if that were possible.

The subcutaneous method was practised in South Africa and proved such a failure that it was abandoned in the British Army for some time, and only restored after three Committees had sat to inquire into the matter. Only about 7,000 cases of typhoid and paratyphoid occurred in the British Army on the Western front during the war, but half of these were in inoculated men. Every year since the war inoculated soldiers in India have developed typhoid fever and some have died of it. In the Report on the Health of the Army for the year 1931, it is stated that there were 154 cases of enteric with nine deaths in "protected" men amongst British troops in India, and 18 cases with one death in "unprotected" men. The case-mortality in the unprotected was 5.55 per cent. and in the protected, 5.8 per cent.

Even the strongest advocate of inoculation cannot claim much for anti-typhoid immunisation. Dr. Carmalt Jones, in "Organic Substances, Sera and Vaccines" dealing with the question of anti-typhoid inoculation in the late war, states that Besredka had a poor opinion of its results in the French Army, which is not surprising in view of its utter failure to protect the French soldiers from typhoid. After quoting Torren's article in our "Official History of the Great War", Dr. Jones concludes:—

"It appears, then, that this risk of enteric infection, the severity of the disease when acquired and the danger of complications were all materially reduced in inoculated men. At the same time inoculation against enteric does not convey complete protection, nor nearly so high a degree of protection as does vaccination, nor one so lasting, consequently other precautions besides inoculation are required. A man who has received inoculation cannot take the risk of drinking infected water. Consequently, the whole of the credit for the remarkably low incidence of the enteric fever throughout the campaign is not due to inoculation; much of it was due to zeal and efficiency of the sanitary services, and to the high general standard of sanitary discipline, but the contrast with dysentery indicates the extreme value of the additional protection given by prophylactic inoculation."

As it is apparently only this question of dysentery that inclines Dr. Carmalt Jones to favour prophylactic inoculation students of this matter should

(Continued on page 9).

NATURAL PREVENTION

Disease Warded Off By Natural Methods

(By K. L. SARMA, Author of "Practical Nature Cure," etc.)

The Nature-School of Healing recognises only one method of preventing disease—the absolutely faithful observance of Natural Hygiene; this alone is legitimate prevention; all else is illegitimate. Inoculation and vaccination are considered by us to be wholly illegitimate, because it contravenes the fundamental principle of Hygiene, which was explained in my last contribution; this principle is that foreign matter is itself the cause of all disease; all serums and vaccines are foreign matter of the foulest possible description,—as any sane doctor will admit,—and these are administered in stunning doses. Hence if by any of these unnatural methods one particular disease be prevented, to any extent, it is always and necessarily by sowing the seeds of worse diseases. We shall now study the question in detail.

NATURAL IMMUNITY.

The practice of Natural Hygiene consists of dietetic righteousness, continence or temperance, and religiousness—in the sense of a steadily diminishing self-love; this, we say, is the only scientific method of becoming and being immune from diseases of a serious nature. Doctors admit that this is the best method; but they have a jargon of their own for expressing—or explaining—this plain truth; they would say that by natural living, the "resistance to infection" is increased; that is because their minds are held in slavery to the germs theory. In the last article we saw that the true cause of disease is something other than germs, namely pathogenic foreign matter; hence for us; Nature-Healers the phrase 'resistance to infection' is meaningless. Health is not maintained by a sort of military preparedness against invasions of germs; health is actually maintained by not allowing pathogenic substance to remain and collect inside the body; this pathogen disorganises the bodycells, so that they are fit for nothing at all, except to feed germs; when such germ-food becomes plentiful, nothing on earth can prevent disease; to prevent one disease is only a means of incurring some other disease.

By hygienic living this germ-food is not allowed to accumulate; a food-famine for germs is thus kept up, and germs, even if they enter, or come to birth inside, cannot increase in numbers. Hence the hygienic liver has no need to worry about germs, and no earthly government has any right to interfere with such a one; as to those who confessedly do not care to live according to Nature, we hold no brief for them; let them and the doctors together go to whichever Hell pleases them best. We say: Practice Health-Culture according to the teachings of Natural Hygiene, and then you may safely forget all about germs.

SIMPLICITY OF HYGIENIC PREVENTION.

By natural living we become immune to all diseases of a serious nature; thus natural prevention is the simplest there is. Unnatural methods are always designed to protect against particular diseases alone; their advocates do not claim that health is increased by those methods, so as to increase the immunity against disease in general. They assume that these interferences with life do not affect the body otherwise—that they do not injure the general health; this assumption is gratuitous; we shall see that it is false. But apart from that, natural prevention is supremely blessed, because it is one and the same for all disease.

Supposing that unnatural methods are at all effective, their hellish nature is at once apparent if we just consider the logical result of accepting the medical teaching. There are so many diseases of which we now live in constant fear, that many of us would then trink it needful to be protected from a whole regiment of them. Each particular immunity would then mean an extra burden of pathogenic substance; if there be only ten such immunities needed, there would soon be enough foul matter added, to extinguish life altogether within a few years, or even months; no sane doctor can deny this; this is the reductio ad absurdum of artificial immunity.

IN FACE OF EPIDEMIC.

The intelligent reader may now interject: Is not hygienic living too slow, and is not inoculation—or vaccination, as the case may be—necessary in the face of an epidemic?

My answer is: There is really no emergency that Mother Nature cannot cope with, at the shortest notice—or even without any notice whatever—if only a beginning is made, on the Way Back to Health—the practice of Hygienic Living.

Conceive of a railway train, that is rushing at headlong speed towards a river, when the bridge is broken. How can there be a more effective salvation for it, than just stopping and reversing the engine? This is exactly what is done for the living body by the mere beginning of a course of Health-Culture. What makes serious disease inevitable is not much the mere presence of pathogenic matter, but the steady increase of the pressure of it on the nervous system and living tissues, which comes from persistence in wrong living. This increase of pressure ceases at once, if the man turns over a new leaf—if he just makes one or two important changes in his ways; Nature at once becomes aware of the ceasing of this increase of pressure; it is no longer necessary for Her to initiate disease-processes for the elimination of foreign matter; thus Nature Herself—the creator, as well as the Healer, of disease—is propitiated, and the immunity that is thus won is the surest these can be; other means of staving off disease are effective—if at all—by doing violence to Nature, which always involves risk to life and health; and this risk is the greater, the more remote it is.

The practice of Hygienic Living is an integral part of Righteousness (Dharma). The Bhagavad Gita contains a promise which inspires courage to forsake sin and embrace righteousness; it says: 'Even a little of this Dharma saves men from great fear.' This promise avails also for the one who renounces unhygienic living.

MEDICAL TRICKS.

We have seen that medical methods of prevention are as various, as there are diseases, to which medical attention has been turned. Enterprising and ambitious quacks have pretended to discover or invent methods of immunising against typhoid, influensa, diphtheria, lock-jaw (tetanus), and even consumption. The term quack is advisedly used here, because, the men did not have the least notion of the possible and probable effects of interfering with the vital machine. As the sage Dr. Lust of America said, "when once you interfere with the order of Nature, there is no knowing where the effects will end."

The means of immunity that these unblushing quacks employ is always pathogenic matter—the very kind of matter that Life, inspired by Mother Nature, always abhors, and seeks to get rid of, anyhow, even at some risk to the body. And this pathogenic matter—vaccine or serum, as the case may be—is dumped into the living body in very heavy, stunning doses—not at all in homoeopathic doses. When first one of these quacks discovers or fabricates a vaccine or serum, he proclaims that a single injection will confer lifelong immunity, as did Jenner with his small-pox vaccine. But experience soon proves that this claim is baseless. The unashamed quack then shifts his ground; he seeks to evade the necessity of acknowledging defeat, by proclaiming that the poisoning process must be repeated at intervals; if he finds it necessary, he does not shrink from admitting that immunity can only be attained by saturating the flesh and nerves with the hellish stuff. But such is the awe that these meen inspire, that the average lay man submits even to this, rather than question the dictates of 'science.'

But what would be the effect of saturating the living body with have the effect of quenching for disease-products Would it not ever the Will to Health, which is in Life? To a sane layman this saturation theory is really a confession of defeat.

In my next article I shall show how this fouling of the flesh reacts upon the Will to Health in the case of vaccination.

Value Of Exercise

Physical Exercise Is Beneficial Both To The Healthy And Sick & Weak

(By Arelaide Shah-Lanfranchi, diplomaed German Naturopath of German Institute of Naturopathy Bombay 4.)

Prosperity depends, to a very great extent upon physical fitness and the influence of this fitness has not only an individual but also a social bearing because it too often happens that upon the health of one depends the well-being of many. If we consider the family as the unit of our community and that each family consists of members, each of whom in turn constitutes a part of that unit, it will become apparent that it is important to maintain the soundness of the individual in order to sustain the stability of the unit.

Wherever we turn we see and hear of people who catch colds, coughs etc. at the least exposure to draught and dampness; of others who are ailing with indigestion and hundreds of others chronic complaints called by different names, but originating from the same cause. When we think over the matter and watch the persons most affected with chronic complaints we must admit that something must be wrong with our way of living.

A first path of thought leads us to consider some of the conditions which are the cause of our physical unfitness; the way of the peoples, for instance with reference to food drink and habits of life. We shall take the latter first, because a person's physical habits have so much to do with powers of endurance. Some people keep their muscles in a constant condition of tone. Others, who are quite able to perform a day's work of routine character quickly get tired or become breathless and weak if any work, or play involving an unusual amount of exertion is undertaken. This is so partly because the muscles are weak and partly because the state of fitness of the heart and lungs corresponds very closely with the general condition. That is why regular exercise is so necessary for all, and is essential to the body's well being and the preservation of health.

By sufficient daily exercise, circulation is promoted, as assimilation is stimulated, digestion and respiration are aided the organic system is better nourished the brain freed from superfluous blood and both muscles and heart are invigorated. Particularly for those who lead a sedentary life and work hard mentally, physical exercise is absolutely necessary if they wish to keep fit.

THREE KINDS OF EXERCISES.

We can divide exercise into three groups: moderate exercise exercises requiring more strength and curative exercise. By moderate exercise is understood: walking-up-hill gymnastic exercise without apparatus systemaic inspiration and expiration games etc.

Physical exercises requiring more strength are: gymnastic with apparatus and weights running riding swimming rowing cycling etc.

Exercises performed in the open air are infinitely more beneficial than those performed in-doors. That is why a brisk walk, in an open space surrounded by trees, is more beneficial to the health than gymnastics performed indoors. The length of the walk should be gradually increased so that in a months time one is able to walk without the least fatigue, ten times as much as on the first day.

SWIMMING.

Another kind of exercise that I would recommend above every one else is swimming. Swimming is one of the most commendable forms of bodily exercise as a means of acquiring and preserving both bodily and mental well-being, as evidenced by the elastic step with which we always leave the bath.

How beatiful and how grand is the feeling with which one throws oneself into the cool water: The famous German Professor Hupfland assigned the great bodily strength possessed by his German Ancestors to their habit of swimming often and regularly.

In swimming, the lungs expand and every limb is engaged in useful and not fatiguing action. On that account alone every body without distinction of sex ought to learn to swim. It invigorates both body and mind.

But if swimming is to make its way among all classes of people it should have a place in the plan of instruction of the schools, as in Germany and many other countries in Europe.

SPINAL EXERCISE.

If exercise is necessary for the healthy people, it is still more so for those who are sick and weak. Space does not allow, me to go into detail of the many curative exercises specially adopted to different diseases, but I may mention that exercises that involve the muscles surrounding the spinal cord are the most important.

The vital energy, the life force of the body, is centered in the spinal cord and in order to increase the strength and power of resistance of the whole body, the most succesful way is the employment of measures that will invigorate the spinal cord.

A muscle brought into action by exercise very greatly increases the supply of blood that is brought to that particular muscle. It not only accelarates the activity of the part used from this stand-point, but it very materially hastens the elimination of dead matter or waste, which is continually being carried to the various depurating organs of the body. Exercise, therefor not only makes the part stronger, but it cleanses it of all impurities by the increased circulation. Many diseases and many deformities can be cured through curative-exercises.

Spinal curvature, for instance, is caused, in many cases, by weakness of the back muscles. The cords and muscles are not strong enough to hold the vertebrae in their proper position, they bend from side to side or in some case outward, as seen in the case of the hunchback.

All diseases which owe their origin to a bad circulation can be cured most rapidly by the proper exercise.

Sterilisation For "Economic Reasons"

Number Of Men And Women Are Practising It In Great Britain, Says "Lancet"

A remarkable trial is now proceeding in Austria where an anarchist leader and twenty others are charged with carrying out opertions on more than 100 men during the past two years. Many of those who voluntarily submitted themselves gave unemployment as the reason for their action.

The Nazis also, in Germany, have been discussing a programme of eugenic sterilisation on a voluntary bas's.

Now the "Lancet" comes out with the startling statement:—

"It is rumoured that a number of men and women are seeking sterilisation for economic reasons in this country."

"The law governing sterilising operations does not seem to be definitely laid down," proceeds the writer. "They are not forbidden by any statute and their legality or otherwise must be deduced from principles of common law established a long time ago.

"In very early days it was an offence against the law so to injure a man as tor ender him a less able fighter, either in offence or defence. This was the crime of mayhem or maim.

"As times changed and the well-being of the State was recognised to depend on the efficiency not only of its potential soldiers but of all its citizes, the doctrine of maim became broadened to include every injury, committed on any person whatever, which caused serious physical harm.

"The Offences Against the Person Act lays down that it is a felony punishable with penal servitude for life unlawfully to wound or to cause any grievous bodily harm.

"When, however, an operation is not excused by a therapeutic aim its legality becomes very doubtful, especially if its results may be considered contrary to public policy," says the article.

AGAINST PUBLIC INTERESTS.

"Sterilisation is still regarded by the law of practically every country as against the public interests, for the well-being of the State is considered, rightly or wrongly, to depend to a large extent upon the number of its citizens, irrespective of their quality.

"Lord Atkin, who discussed this matter before the Medico-Legal Society some years ago, said that the surgeon who performed a maiming operation for merely economic reasons might find himself in very serious danger, not of a civil action, but of a criminal prosecution.

"If harm was done and death followed, he would certainly be charged with man-slaughter; if the husband or wife of the patient dissented from the operation, someone would have a motive for prosecuting him.

"Lord Atkin considered that the sterilisation of a man might well fall within the class of maiming operations, but he was not prepared to say that the law of maim applied to such operations upon women, because the common-law principle, at the time of its formulation, did not consider women at all."

The writer points out that one of the material issues at the Austrian trial is whether the damage can be surgically repaired.

"This latter question," he comments, "would not concern an English court, because grievous bodily harm within the meaning of the Act need not be permanent."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1933

NOT THE LAST WORD

Mr. Aney's long-delayed statement should set at rest all doubts about the position of the Congress with regard to the Civil Disobedience movement. But it also creates some fresh unexpected problems. In his capacity as President of the Congress, the only authority next to the Working Committee to decide for the whole Congress organisation, he has definitely called off mass Civil Disobedience including No-Tax and No-Rent campaigns "for the time being."

The words "for the time being" are used, we may take it, because, constitutionally he cannot permanently call off a movement which he was charged to conduct. But everyone will realise that the movement is at an end. He also declares that all Congress organisations including the All-India Congress Committee's Office should cease to exist "for the time being." It is thus impossible for any Congress to carry on Civil Disobedience of any kind openly or secretly or even to carry on any propaganda at all.

WHY HARA-KARI?

In so far as the Congress is no longer to be identified with Civil Disobedience of any kind, we wholeheartedly welcome the decision. It is what we have urged for months past. But we do not see why Congress organisations are called upon to perform "hara-kari". Surely they can and ought to devise and carry out other and more effective activities, whether or not individuals continue to make experiments with Civil Disobedience on their own responsibility. To call upon Congress organisations to cease to exist even "for the time being" is an amazing decision which, we believe, is as unconstitutional as it is unwise.

Mr. Aney rightly calls upon the country to "compel" Government to seek an honourable settlement. But how can the country do so if its greatest political body is to disband itself? Individuals will of couse be able to work on their own responsibility. But without concerted and organised effort it is impossible to carry on any activities on an intensive scale so as to induce Government to seek peace. Surely Mr. Aney does not suggest the starting of a new organisation to function in lieu of the Congress for the time being. But the alternative in the face of his amazing instructions, is a state of anarchy in our political activities or of inertia more deadly than that which Civil Disobedience produced.

CONGRESSMEN MUST MEET.

The last word certainly has not been said on the question of the continuance of the Congress organisation. Congress leaders and workers should meet as soon as possible to consider this question and also to devise a new effective programme of action. We do not know if all or most members of the Working Committee are agreed on dismantling the Congress. But we cannot believe that the All-India Congress Committee will ever approve of such a step. Congress must remain free and active to carry on the national struggle on new lines and also to prevent, so far as it can do, dissipation of national energy in fruitless methods of agitation.

We have not the least doubt that the letter from Mr. Waman P. Kabadi, which appears in another column, accurately represents the minds of the majority of Congressmen. What the Acting President's instructions, if they were followed in their literal meaning, would amount to in effect, would be a clearance of the arena for the champions of individual Civil Disobedience to appear and demonstrate their incapacity to achieve by their lone efforts what Civil Disobedience has been unable to achieve in the mass. This will never do. It is preposterous to offer Congressmen the alternatives of individual Satyagraha or constructive activities in a sphere which is undefined and in a form which each is to choose for himself.

CONGRESS MUST BE RESTORED

We do not believe that Congressmen are prepared to kill the Congress for the sake of a platonic justification of the mere principle of Civil Disobedience. Humiliation and failure can be the only result of such a negation of national effort as Mr. Aney's new programme involves. The sooner those who are not prepared to see nationalist activities thus paralysed meet together for a concerted effort to revivify the political life of the nation the better. But we must confess our doubts as to the wisdom of depending solely on the A.I.C.C. to retrieve the situation. A gathering confined to members of that body alone might result in a repetition of the unreality of the Poona Conference. That must be avoided at any cost. Let the A.I.C.C. call the meeeting if they like, but it must be open to all who subscribe to the Congress creed and are anxious to see that great national organisation once again freely functioning on a true democratic basis and representing the true mind and fulfilling the real will of the nation. The first step is to restore the pristine authority and capacity of the Congress. It is for the rank and file of the Congress to rectify the errors of the Poona Conference and its sequel in this amazing proposition of the Acting President.

Prolonged And Tedious Farce

Nobody seems to be in a hurry at the Joint Parliamentary Committee and they continue to do things very leisurely. They are still ponderously discussing first principles, and the States representatives want everything to be begun again. The Hyderabad representative wanted the Committee to reconsider the question of the size of the Federal Chambers, while the Mysore representative thought that something else would suit him better. The Bengal Hindus want a revision of the Pact, because a few seats have been given to the Harijans, and they are afraid to attack the jobbery by which the European traders have been given as many as 25 seats—a monstrous number for so small a community. Everything is now in the realm of indefiniteness, and even the archpriest of the White Paper does not know his own mind, or if he knows it at all, he does not want to reveal what his real plans are.

HOARE'S ADMISSION.

One thing stares us rudely in the face, and that is that a great many years must elapse before Federation comes into existence. The Princes are hastening slowly, and so are the Government both in India and Britain. Sir Samuel Hoare confessed that, "it is impossible to assign a date to the interval between Provincial autonomy and Federation, but we are doing and shall continue to do all in our power to satisfy the conditions precedent to Federation." What is more Sir Samuel says that "no substantial transitory changes at the centre are contemplated." Here at least Sir Samuel cannot accuse others of taking his sentences out of their context and twisting their meaning. His own words are enough to make even those Indians, of the type of Mr. M. R. Jayaker and Sir T. B. Sapru, nervous about the future.

AS WE PROPHESIED.

There is very little doubt, as matters stand at present, that it must take many years before Federation becomes an accomplished fact. When the "Chronicle" foretold many months ago that it was the Government's intention to establish provincial autonomy first, and then think of Federation after the lapse of a few years, the Government and their supporters were indignant at this blasphemy, but our forecast has proved correct in this, as in all other respects, and as events have turned out things are going to be even worse. We thought then that there was a chance, at least, of provincial autonomy being established in the immediate future, but now, according to Sir Samuel Hoare and his trusted lieutenant, Sir Malcolm Hailey, even that must wait for better times, or until such time as the finances of this country are able to bear so huge a burden as six to ten crores of rupees! We do not know when that happy time will come, but there are no apparent signs on the horizon. The depression refuses to lift, even in the name of provincial autonomy!

DISILLUSIONED.

Even the Indian co-operators, who were determined to see the Joint Parliamentary Committee through until it reached a definite result, are disheartened. One of them confessed that he was disillusioned, as he had hoped by his cooperation to get a "substantial advance" on the White Paper. But he has seen no improvement on the White Paper, and if he waits there he will find even what is contained in that document being diluted and minimised. It is very little consolation to this country that Sir Samuel Hoare has stood bravely in defence of his White Paper policy nor does it help us to know that one consultee at least now knows where India stands.

But we wish the other Indian consultees were equally frank and honest with themselves and their country. If they were they would at once return to India and leave the Joint Parliamentary Committee to take care of itself. Mr. Jayaker evidently means to stick to his new job relentlessly, until he is literally driven out. Many more consultees are returning to India, and only one out of the four will go back to England, because perhaps he has nothing better to do in India. It is useless to tell these people that they would serve their country better by remaining in India and taking part in useful activities here, instead of further wasting their time and energy before the Joint Parliamentary Committee. But, after all, is not surprising, if people who are nobodies in their own country and are made somebodies in England, refuse to leave the Committee. And if it pleases them to play their supernumary parts in this prolonged and tedious farce let them get what satisfaction they may out of it.

Press Views

"Noblesse Oblige"

If you have given any pledge to any one, cease worrying about it now. You have now an authoritative exposition about the character of pledges given by our Lord the Marquis of Salisbury. In a meeting some time back his Lordship had asked his audience not to bother about pledges to India. Now he tells Sir Tej Bahadur in the Joint Committee meeting, "Let there be no mistake. We do not admit the pledge of Dominion Status in Lord Irwin's Viceregal declaration except as a conditional pledge." Thus it is established on the high authority of a high British nobleman—a well-known leader of the mighty Conservative party which rules the destiny of the British Empire at present and a member of the fate-sealing Committee on the Indian reforms—that pledges are conditional things. If you are a debtor, pledged to pay the amount of debt incurred, you must understand that the pledge is conditioned by your capacity to pay. You need not pay, if you cannot pay. You need pay only when you can pay.—"Searchlight."

BROADCASTING IN INDIA

Broadcasting has existed in India for about ten years but it has not yet achieved anything like the progress it could have made if Government and the public had cooperated on sound lines. The Bombay broadcasting station was opened six years ago but its progress is far from satisfactory. The Governor, who participated in the sixth anniversary celebration of the station held on Sunday night, ascribed the poor progress of broadcasting in India to the difficulties of language and of finding adequate funds. The former difficulty can be easily exaggerated, and even in these days of depression it should not be a formidable affair to promote broadcasting in cities and large towns if Government, local bodies and the public fully cooperate.

But in India in the present circumstances full cooperation between Government and the public is only a counsel of perfection. "One of the greatest difficulties," said Sir Frederick Sykes frankly, "with which any Government in this country has to contend is that of getting into direct communication with the masses in order to supply them with authoritative news of current events and to explain the policy of Government." For these difficulties the Government themselves are most responsible. Even in other spheres Government have little contact with the masses. At the same time Government are determined to prevent the natural leaders of the masses from getting into touch with them through broadcasting.

His Excellency hoped that the present difficulties would end soon. They are bound to end and will only end when the Government is made responsible to the people. Broadcasting then will be a powerful means of political education among the masses.

CHANGE YOUR OUTLOOK

Hyderabad Hindus Must Look To The Congress

By "SCRUTATOR"

I think Mr. Borgaonkar could well have said all he wanted to say without trying to misrepresent me. He says I have transgressed the limits of fair criticism, but does not quote a single sentence from my articles to prove his charge. Either Mr. Borgaonkar has not read all my articles carefully, or has thought it convenient to ignore their real import. That is unfair.

WHAT I SAID

I have never suggested that change of officers would solve our difficulties. In my article dated July 14th, I have said:—

> Given the freedom of the press and the platform—privileges which the present Government has denied to the people—given an enlarged Legislative Council with powers to influence the policy and administration of the State, Hyderabad would soon excel other States so far as the contentment and general prosperity of the subjects are concerned. But the 'sine qua non' of all this is that the Nizam should get back his sovereign status and be entirely free to choose his own ministers. The less Simla interferes, the better for Hyderabad.

I adhre to that view. As for Sir Akbar, howsoever strongly I might differ from his present policy. I have always maintained that he can be a very useful minister if there is a strong Council to keep him in check. As regards Col. French and other English officers, I shall quote here what I said in my article dated June 13th:—

> Speaking individually and personally, I have nothing to say against these imported officials. I am told they are, with a few exceptions, all very nice and amiable. Some of them may be quite efficient, too, in their own way. But that is not the point at issue. We, Hyderabadis, are opposed to this importation only on principle.

IS THIS NATIONALISM?

Mr. Borgaonkar says: "The fact is that the British officers are there only because the Government cannot do without them." That is absurd. Government can well do without them. It is plain enough that Mr. Borgaonkar is just trying to flatter the White officials by the above statement and I find it difficult to see how he can reconcile his professed nationalism with his partiality for British officers in the State. No true nationalist, be he Hindu or Muslim, will share his sneaking love for the White officials.

NOT SUGGESTED

I have never suggested that "Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jung is responsible for inviting and keeping the costly services of British officers in the State." In my first article, I have analysed at length the circumstances leading to British intervention and stated that after intervention had been decided upon, Sir Akbar was chosen by the Government of India. I shall

(Continued on Page 7.)

Frankly Speaking

WANTED MORE LIGHT.

It is intriguing to learn from the London correspondent of an Anglo-Indian paper that the idea of separate conferences between India and Japan and between Britain and Japan, "if not actually abandoned, is now steadily losing ground."

The correspondent also states that in a series of talks between Government officials, Mr. H. P. Mody and Lancashire representatives, the idea of holding one conference between India, Japan and Lancashire was discussed and favourably received.

Government's reticence on this subject lends countenance to such reports and it is time they made a clear statement, whatever their decisions may be.

So long as India is likely to be represented, as indeed she is being represented, by official and semi-official delegates, there may be little to choose, from the Indian point of view, between one joint conference and several separate ones. But Japan, who has most interests in India will, we believe, insist on one or more separate conferences in India with Indians.

QUESTIONABLE BENEFIT.

After a great deal of trouble and delay an agreement has been arrived at by the World Economic Conference in regard to silver. It ought to stabilise the prices of silver and bring back a little prosperity to the silver using and producing countries.

India is permitted to sell a large quantity of silver in the next four years beginning with January 1934 but in addition she is to supply a further large quantity to the United States as against the British War debts to that country.

There will be no advantage to India, if she is to dissipate at cheap prices supplies of silver which she must have purchased at higher rates.

However, now that measures have been taken to prevent the world from being flooded with silver the metal ought to see a rise in price. That is a reason for not being in too great a hurry to dispose of our silver stocks.

India, according to London, always gains. It seems to Indians, however, more like a sacrifice at the altar of the Empire, than a gain.

NOT KILLED BY SPEECHES.

At a Police parade in Bengal the Governor told the officers and men that admirable results had been achieved by steady pressure all along the front against Terrorism, and though 'the poison is not eradicated" they have found a way to prevent it from spreading further.

We are really amazed at this optimism, for, despite the great efforts, the Bengal Police at the direction of Sir John Anderson have put forth, the evil is still there, and will be there, as long as the Government do not take radical measures to meet the wishes of the people.

If the Governor of Bengal believes that mere repression and Police Raj will rid Bengal of terrorism he is mistaken. Unemployment is increasing, the poverty of the people is still there, and repression shows no sign of abatment.

Is it possible in these circumstances to kill Terrorism with speeches and house searches?

ABSURD CLAIMS

Lecturing before the Lahore Rotarians, Mr. P. T. Rajan, Minister of Agriculture, Madras, said that Madras was the only Presidency where diarchy had proved a success, mainly owing to the advent of Non-Brahmin Party and the political wisdom of Lord Willingdon.

Neither of these propositions can be accepted, for it is impossible that diarchy can succeed anywhere. It has been a failure everywhere in India, and Madras is no exception.

We are by no means sorry that the Non-Brahmin Party has pushed itself into power, but unfortunately after getting there it has done nothing for the masses. The success or failure of any form of government can only be judged by its beneficent effect on the masses.

Judged from that standpoint, diarchy has dismally failed in Madras as much as anywhere else. It may have given a job to Mr. Rajan and some of his friends, but that does not mean that the Montagu Reforms were a success.

WHY DRIVE THEM AWAY?

The Kashmir Durbar has done well to hold a prompt inquiry into the complaints of forcible conversions of about a hundred chamars in a certain village.

The inquiry conducted by the District Magistrate, a Hindu, in the presence of all concerned, is reported to have shown conclusively that the conversions were voluntary and not obtained under any threat or compulsion.

Mass conversions like these of Depressed Class people are not uncommon and are due chiefly to a reaction against the inhuman treatment of that community by the caste Hindus. They are therefore voluntary only in a limited sense.

The best way to prevent them is for the Hindus to remove untouchability root and branch and relax their caste restrictions, if they cannot end caste altogether.

Free access to the Harijans to temples is an effective means to deepen and steady their faith. Those Sanatanists, therefore, who refuse them access to temples do a disservice as much to the religion they profess to serve as to the Harijans.

Readers' Views

CEASED TO EXIST

From Waman P. Kabadi.

I sympathise with Mr. Kidwai, who wants Mr. Aney to convene a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee to consider his statement, just published.

For, I am afraid according to the position taken up by Mr. Aney, the Indian National Congress has ceased to exist, of course, "for the time being." I wonder whether even Mr. Aney is anymore functioning as the President of the Congress, or continuing to be a Congressman.

Obviously, when under his orders, all Congress organisations, including the office of the A. I. C. C cease to exist our learned and respected leader has done what the Government could not achieve during all this time. And, still he holds that the movement "should not be unconditionally withdrawn in the existing circumstances."

Can anything be more subtle? "The right of the individual who may be ready for every suffering" has been recognised, I suppose, since the creation of the world and nobody needed the President of the Indian National Congress to concede it in this year of grace 1933.

CALL MEETING OF A. I. C. C.

From Swami Kumaranand, Member, A.I.C.C.

I have read the letter of Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, member of A. I. C. C. and Secretary of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, published in yesterday's papers. I fully agree with him that a meeting of the A.I.C.C. should be held to consider the action of the Ag. President which violates the Poona decision and I appeal to the members of the A.I.C.C. to send a requisition to the Ag. President asking him to convene the meeting of the A.I.C.C. as early as possible. In this critical moment of th country I hope that the Poona farce will not be repeated.

I was present at the Poona Conference, and was surprised to see that many of the members who spoke for the unconditional withdrawal of C. D. Movement voted in favour of continuing after Gandhiji delivered his final speech in the meeting. We should not be led away by personalities but we have to think seriously about the present political situation of the country.

Stopping of the C.D. Movement does not mean that we are going to give up fighting for freedom. On the contrary we have to prepare a programme through which we shall be able to work among the masses for strengthening the movement for freedom. I think that Bombay is the proper place for holding such a meeting.

Therefore, I again appeal to the members of the A.I.C.C. to send requisition to the Ag. President without any delay.

DR. NUNAN'S ROLE

From "Pro Bono Publico."

The amazing latitude given to Dr. Nunan, the Police Surgeon, in the Khoja Girls' case now being heard in the Coroner's Court calls for some comment. According to newspaper reports, he has assumed the role of cross-examiner instead of being called there to give only evidence in his official capacity.

It is to be questioned under what law a Police Surgeon is entitled to put questions to a witness, as Dr. Nunan has been doing to Dr. Hakim. It is a great relief that the latter did not refuse to be examined by Dr. Nunan who, as far as I know, has no right whatever to play his unwanted role of prosecuting counsel.

Anyhow, what is the Coroner there for if anyone is permitted to put leading questions to a witness? If the Coroner does not realise his responsibilities, or is incapable of conducting the case by himself, he should make way for someone who can.

(The Coroner may be empowered to exercise the right of enlisting the aid of an expert assessor to assist him in elucidating the truth but whether such right is wisely exercised, in the case of the Police Surgeon, is a matter on which the public will form their own judgment.—Editor "B. C.").

HEAD MASTER TO ANSWER

By N. G. Savant, Head Master, Social Service League Night High School.

I was not taken by surprise when I read the report containing allegations made against me by Mr. A. T. Phatak and others in to-day's issue of your valued paper.

In order to put me down these persons are not merely satisfied with sending a report to your esteemed paper, but they have also sent similar reports to the Registrar, Bombay University, and the Secretary, Social Service League, Bombay, among others. I had an opportunity to see the report on Sunday last before it was published in your paper, as it had been already received in the office of the Social Service League. I went through the whole report and found that among the five signatories, Mr. A. T. Phatak was the only student from the candidate class. The other four students have left the school about two or three years back, and had no occasion to be aggrieved.

It has been made to appear that there is a section of students who are dissatisfied with me and yet a small coterie of interested persons who are bent on seeing the downfall of my school, which I have nurtured with a singleness of purpose for over 11 years right from its very inception, have succeeded in getting only one student to be used as a tool in their hands.

The Head Master in all schools has the discretion to select students for the Matriculation Examination and in fact I have been exercising this right with the co-operation of my colleagues ever since the school was affiliated in 1927. It is, therefore, absurd to suggest that I ought to have taken the permission of the school authorities. Mr. Phatak knows that he had approached me as the final authority twice or thrice when he was detained last time.

I fail to understand the motive behind the role played by Mr. Phatak in giving such a wide publicity to a schoolmaster when he could have grievances placed before the school authorities before the Registrar, Bombay University, if he so desired.

Even my bitterest opponent will not have the cheek to deny that Mr. Desai was my regular student for the past four years and that he was studying under me continuously right up to the date of his examination and took lessons from me at night. In sending him for the Matriculation Examination, whether I have infringed any of the rules of the University will be a question to be decided by that body.

I thought it necessary to send an explanation in reply to your heading "Head Master To Answer" in order to avoid misunderstandings about me.

APPEAL TO ALL VICTIMS

From "A Victim"

Permit me to express the woes of the plucked candidates of the G.D.A examination held in April last, through the columns of your esteemed paper.

The public are aware by this time of the poor results of the G.D.A. examination, the percentage of passes being only 18 out of about 1000 candidates. It is a matter of deep regret, that the "Imperialistic Examiners" should have maintained their reputation as being most heartless and unmerciful towards students in their valuation of papers.

It may be seen that the general failure of the candidates lay in Law papers. The Law papers were unusually stiff, this year, stiff in the sense that they were deceiving and at the same time simple! The students, most of them, were confronted with the difficulty of not knowing what the examiners expected them to answer, e.g., in one paper, "Who is a promisee"? or "What is stamp duty on Bonds" or "Bills of Exchange", and some other questions of this type, left the confused students in the wilderness.

I appeal to all the "Victims of this Imperialistic Examiners' Izzat", to come forward and agitate to have one more supplementary examination in November or December 1933, this year, and not in 1934 as was appealed to by "Diploma candidates" the other day.

SANTA CRUZ FIRE REVELATIONS

Fire-Fighter Relates Story Of Gruesome Find

SMELL OF BURNING FLESH ROUSES HIS SUSPICIONS

Four witnesses were examined on Monday, when the hearing in the Santa Cruz Murder case was resumed before the First Class Magistrate, Bandra.

The accused in the case is Rambharose Radakrishna Misra (35), a Mechanical Engineer hailing from Dwarka.

It will be recalled that on June 22 last a fire broke out in Block No. 13 of the Willingdon Colony at Santa Cruz when the accused was found calmly looking at the flames while from inside the building, the police recovered the charred remains alleged to be of the wife and two children of the accused.

Mr. F G Honey, Officer of the Dadar Fire Brigade deposing said that on the midnight in question he had a telephone message from the Byculla Fire Brigade to proceed to the scene of fire as the Bandra Brigade could not cope with the flames. On his arrival there, he made inquiries if there was anyone in the building on fire. He was told that the house was unoccupied. In order to satisfy himself, that none were inside, he searched the ground floor but found it empty. He then went to upstairs as far as the flames allowed him, but in all the rooms there he found none.

MORE HELP REQUISITIONED.

About this time, the roof began to give way. After this unfruitful search, the Bandra Fire Brigade officer took him to a well close by. But the water of this well was to deep for the working of his engine. So he requisitioned another engine from his headquarters (Byculla). In the meantime he worked his first-aid tank of 30 gallon capacity until help arrived from the Byculla Brigade headed by Mr. Palmer who also worked his first-aid resist until the water in the tank got exhausted.

TIMELY RAIN.

Just then, there was a heavy downpour of rain resulting in a fresh supply of water collected in a depression nearby. Using this water, the fire was brought fairly under control.

Witness and Mr. Palmer then went upstairs to extinguish stray sparks of fire. Coming into the kitchen, they found lying in a corner, a heap of smouldering charcoal upon which had fallen the debris from the roof.

Turned upside-down upon the coal-heap was a tin of kerosine oil. In another corner a second empty tin was found.

BURNING FLESH.

At this time the place was reeking with the smell of burning flesh which roused their suspicions. Raking the burning heap, they found charred remains of human bodies under the debris. Leaving these in charge of their tindal, they came down. Here they found the occupant (accused) of the building in the company of policemen. He asked the accused whether anyone was inside the burning house. He said that his wife and children were upstairs.

Witness then took the accused to where the charred remains were. After sending for a police officer, they came down and the fire was finally put out. Witness identified the accused in court.

POLICE ON SCENE.

On the arrival of the police officer, a further all-round search of the building was carried out. This time in a room on the first floor they came upon a newly-opened deal-wood box containing straw and two blue bottles.

One was labelled Potassium Cyanide, while the other was marked carbolic acid. Scattered nearby, were pieces of broken bottles, and a new steel tin-cutter. Mixed up with the charred bodies were found more pieces of glass bottles. Across the fireplace was placed a part of iron grating, while its remaining part lay beneath the debris where the remains were found. On the verandah outside the kitchen, were seen six kerosine oil tins newly emptied as well as burning coal (about 1 1/2 maunds) giving off a strong smell of kerosine oil. Witness then made his statement to the police.

PALMER'S STORY.

Mr. H. Palmer of the Byculla Fire Brigade deposing next said that when he arrived on the scene of fire at about 1-20 p.m. he found both the Bandra and Dadar engines were out of action. His engine also having failed to draw water from the well, he returned to the scene of fire.

FLESH AND SKULL.

Just then one of his men drew attention to the place whence smell of burning flesh was issuing. In the debris, he found a lump of flesh and a small skull. Underneath these, was a piece of expanded metal. Afttr ascertaining the name of the accused, witness then made his statement to the sub-Inspector of police.

To witness's inquiries, the accused had given his name as Misra describing himself as an electrical engineer. To questions regarding the expanded metal and the chemicals, the accused had stated to the witness that he wanted to do some business in them.

A SWEEPER'S EVIDENCE.

A sweeper of the Andheri Government Dispensary in his evidence described how he had accompanied the medical officer to the scene of fire where the remains of three charred human bodies were found. He was instructed by the police officer to take them to the Andheri deadhouse at about 3 p.m.

The last witness of the day was a police constable attached to the Ville Parle Police Station. He stated that he accompanied the sweeper whilst taking the charred bodies to the morgue.

The court here rose for the day and further hearing is postponed till to-day (Tuesday).

The Offices and Press of "The Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" are being transferred from Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, to new premises known as "Red Building," Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort. This naturally involves considerable inconvenience and difficulty in the production of the paper for a few days.

We are, therefore, obliged to ask for the indulgence of our readers until the process of complete removal is achieved.

KASHGAR REBELLION

LAHORE, July 24.

A Hindu banker and money lender who has just returned from Chinese Turkestan to Sheikhupura in the course of an interview described how certain Indians living in Khotan, Pasgaon, Kurgalakh, Yarkand, Kashgar and other towns of that disturbed table land had suffered during the recent rebellion.

HINDUS MURDERED

He said that in Kurgalakh, the Hindus were compelled to reside and trade in one Sarai and were not allowed to buy or consume houses. The rebels, he further alleged set fire to a whole block of buildings and Rai Saheb Dipchand of Sheikarpura was murdered as also eighteen other Hindus, whose property was looted. Gopasingh another Sahukar and his family were put to death and their property taken possession of.

FORCIBLY CONVERTED

Three or four Hindus including a munim of Rai Saheb Dipchand were forcibly converted at the point of the sword by the rebels who shot down the Chinese Commander of the regular army and later massacred over a thousand Chinese including Civil and Military Officers, traders and Merchants.—A. P.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes attended Service at the Wesleyan Church, Kirkee on Sunday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay left Kirkee for Bombay.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay attended the Anniversary Celebrations of the Broadcasting Station at Irwin House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on Sunday.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STEADY

Big Boom In Silver Market

(From Our Com. Correspondent).

BOMBAY, Monday. 11 p.m.

3 1/2 per cent. Indian sterling loan was quoted at £82 on Monday on the London Stock Exchange.

The Liverpool Cotton market opened at a decline of 3 points and closed steady at a rise of 1 point with New York prices 24 points higher.

New York silver prices were 150 points higher. London sugar was 1/4 penny higher and Rubber prices advanced 5/16 penny. Linseed oil and Liverpool wheat were quoted unchanged.

LONDON SILVER.

The London silver market ruled very steady with America and China buying. Indian operators and speculators were moderate seller and the market closed as under:—

Spot silver	18 5/16
Difference	+3/8
Forward	18 7/16
Difference	+3/8

BOMBAY QUOTATIONS.

Ready silver	56 10 0
Shravan	56 10 0
Bhadarva	57 0 0
Ready gold	30 9 6
Shravan gold	30 9 6
Bhadarva gold	30 10 0
Sovereign	19 10 6

Dollar-Sterling Cross-Rate opened at 4.68 1/4 and later on improved to 4.64 3/4, while franc was quoted 85.59.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, July 24.

Previous Closing	4.68-1/2
To-day's Opening	4.65-1/2
To-day's Closing	4.63-1/2

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, July 24.

Previous Closing	4.68-1/2
To-day's Closing	4.65-1/8

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

New York, July 24.

Previous Closing	10.29
To-day's Opening	10.53
Difference	+24
To-day's Closing	10.71
Difference	+42

BROACH EXPECTATION.

July-August	Rs. 211-8
April-May	Rs. 232

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, July 24.

Previous Closing	5.93
To-day's Opening	5.90
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing	5.94
Difference	+.01

FRANC RATE

Paris, July 24.

Previous Closing	85 3/8
To-day's Opening	85 9/16
To-day's Closing	85 5/8

LATEST NEWS

NEW LIFE FOR W. E. C.

(Special Cable)

LONDON, July 24

Far from being "dead", it is now suggested that the W.E.C. may continue to exist for years, and sectional gatherings may continue to meet indefinitely in different parts of the world. The anticipated final resolution of the Plenary Session on on Thursday will provide a further meeting of both economic and monetary committees and certain sub-committes.

It is understood at the meeting the Steering Committee and Bureau this morning, Mr. MacDonald insisted on the decision that the Steering Committee should remain permanent through out the session and meet as frequently as possible, and as far as possible original members should be represented by Ambassadors.

BALBO POSTHONES DEPARTURE

NEW YORK, July 24

In deference to the advice of weather experts General Balbo postponed his departure homewards.—Reuter.

Sir Frederick Sykes visited the V. J. T. Institute on Monday morning. Photo shows His Excellency shaking hands with prominent people assembled there.

His Excellency inspecting the Textile branch of the Institute.

CHANGE YOUR OUTLOOK

(Continued from Page 6.)

quote below what I actually said in the first article:—

Thirty-five British officers, both Civil and Military, whose annual pay-bill amounts to 8½ lakhs nearly, were immediately sent to Hyderabad to take charge of affairs. Maharaja Sir Kishan Pershad, a dear old gentleman, was chosen on account of his 'laissez faire' attitude, to preside over the Executive Council, while the real leadership of affairs was given to Sir Akbar Hydari, who had obviously promised to be a "good boy" and is, in fact, acquitting himself very creditably so far as British interests are concerned.

Does that mean that Sir Akbar is responsible for inviting British intervention in the State? It is quite plain that what I said was quite different from what Mr. Borgaonkar attributes to me.

HINDU GRIEVANCES.

I have never said that "the discontentment of the Hindus is the creation of British intervention. Mr. Borgaonkar has utterly misrepresented me in the above quotion. Besides being bad English, the sentence displays bad taste. All those who have read my articles carefully will bear me out that I have on several occasions testified to the existence of genuine Hindu grievances. For instance, in my first article, I have said:—

The third factor that lent itself as a pretext for Imperialist intervention was that there existed a certain amount of dissatisfaction amongst a class of Hindus, because high posts were not being given to them, and secondly because large sums were being donated to Muslim institutions outside the State. These grievances of local Hindus were magnified outside the State, by interested persons, out of all proportion to the realities of the situation. Anglo-Indian papers, published all sorts of stories about the Nizam's alleged anti-Hindu propensities. Thus were nationalist sympathies in British India weaned away from the Nizam.

Does that mean that Hindus grievances were the creation of British intervention? Certainly not? It just means that Hindus had real grievances—I have even mentioned the causes—but those grievances were magnified outside the State by interested parties, which is an indemiable fact.

COMMUNAL OUTLOOK MUST GO

Again, in my article headed "A Challenge to Sir Akbar Hydari," I have further testified to the existence of genuine Hindu grievances, even before intervention was resorted to, but I have added that those grievances had never assumed a communal aspect, and I still maintain that position. Those were grievances of the subjects against the rulers, and not, as is the case to-day, Hindu grievances against Muslim rulers. That makes a world of difference, and Mr. Borgaonkar's veiled defence of Sir Akbar and the White officials and his poor attempt to shove the responsibility, for our present ills, on to somebody else's shoulders, whom he has not the courage to name, only go to prove my contention.

Mr. Borgaonkar is either ignorant of the state of affairs in Hyderabad or he is just trying to please Sir Akbar when he says: "Sir Akbar alone is not responsible for the suppression of freedom of writing in the State." It must be remembered here that in all my articles, except the first, I have only been dealing with the post-intervention period and wherever I have criticised Sir Akbar, it is only for his post-intervention policy. As "Mr." Hydari, this gentleman was a very useful secretary to the Government. As such, the blame for all suppression and proscription of newspapers since he was knighted, must go to Sir Akbar alone, "because he is the Government to-day." Neither the Maharaja nor Nawab Mehdi Yar Jung Bahadur can successfully oppose his policy, because the other members, with the occasional exception of Nawab Lutfuddowlah Bahadur, simply ditto what Sir Akbar and Col. Trench have to say. That is why I hold the latter pair responsible for our present troubles.

If Mr. Borgaonkar wishes to make a really useful contribution to a discussion of the Hyderabad problem, he must say all that he has to say in plain and straightforward language. It is no use hiding one's meang behind a jumble of incoherent words. Does he welcome British intervention? His article gives me the impression that he does. Can he show, by quoting facts and figures, that British intervention has redressed so-called Hindus grievances? If not, then why does he hug to his bosom the white officials in the State and their henchmen, Sir Akbar Hydari?

FOLLOW THE CONGRESS

I am sorry to say so, but it is nevertheless a fact that one of the factors, that are delaying responsible Government in the State, is the unfortunate tendency of some of our Hindu friends to look at purely administrative and economic questions from a communal point of view.

I beg to assure them most sincerely that by parading "Hindu" grievances before the world, they are not helping anybody. Mr. Borgaonkar talks of "several lakhs of rupees being drained every year outside the territory." Now that is a purely economic grievance, and every Hyderabadi, be he Muslim or Hindu, is opposed to that policy, but is unable to mend it because Mr. Borgaonkar's friends, the white officials and Sir Akbar are not willing to be guided by public opinion in this, as well as in other matters. And this regime can neither be ended nor mended unless local Hindus cease taking inspiration from the Mahasabha. It is the Congress they should look to for inspiration and guidance. I shall end by endorsing whole-heartedly the concluding paragraph of Mr. Borgaonkar's lengthy and meaningless tirade against me. This is what he says, and I agree with him:—

"Therefore the salvation of Hyderabad lies in finding some sort of solution, before it is too late, for establishing democratic institutions with adequate safeguards for the Governing minority."

SCHUSTER WINS WHITE METAL LAURELS

But Why This Silence Over Reduction Or Abolition Of Import Duty On Silver In India ? Asks C. B. Mehta

SIMLA, July 24.

"It is a good bargain which Sir George Schuster has got through for India."

This is how the Silver Agreement, reached at the World Economic Conference between the delegates from India, China and Spain on one side, and Australia, Canada, the United States, Mexico and Peru on the other, has been described in Simla.

The Agreement is interpreted to mean that India which in the past has not been able to sell more than 25 million ounces of silver can now, if she so desires, sell upto 35 million ounces or about nine crores worth of rupees without any fear that these sales will add to the available stock and thereby depress the prices.

India's stock of silver in respect of these sales are held to be very much in excess of the amount she is ever likely to requre for currency purposes. Government of India now have 104 crores rupees of silver, and for ordinary purposes, it is not likely that India will require more than 50 or 60 crores of rupees according to calculations that were embodied in the Reserve Bank Bill in 1928.

The agreement arrived in London is of course subject to ratification, but there is time enough to consult the Legislature.

Another indirect effect is that China has come into discussions ad has agreed that she will not make unregulated sales. The operation of the Agreement is expected therefore to help to stabilise the Chinese currency and thereby improve, the Chinese external trade in which India has been so greatly interested. Besides, anything which promotes stability in China is bound to have a favourable effect on the world's economic recovery.

WILL STEADY MARKET

Has Schuster Anything Up His Sleeves ?

BOMBAY, July 24.

Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta in an interview to the Associated Press on the agreement on the Silver Question at the World Economic Conference said that the agreement had a steadying effect on the silver market.

The Government of India have secured the privilege of selling 35 million ounces of silver every year which is the amount they had been actually selling all these years, and as such, they have not given in at all on this point. However, these sales by the Government of India as well as Spain will not increase the supply, as it used to be in previous years, as it has been agreed that an equal amount of silver will be purchased by the Governments of the producing countries viz., Mexico, U. S. A., Canada, etc.

This will help to keep the market steady, and any favourable factor can now cause an advance. The one great advantage is that the world now knows the exact policy of different Governments as regards silver.

The cable reports are quite silent on the question of abolition or reduction of import duty on Silver in India. But I believe that some understanding must have been reached on this point also, which they seem to have kept secret and which is likely to be out at the next Budget at the latest.—A. P.

BULLS UNLOAD HEAVILY

Agreement Does Not Change Silver Status

Messrs. Premchand Roychand and Sons have issued the following statement on the silver Agreement "The report that Silver Agreement has been reached created a stir in the local bullion exchange, resulting in midnight trading. The bulls, emboldened by the news and without endeavouring to realise the full implications of the new plan pushed up rates nearly by Rs. 2 per 100 tolas. However, on publication later of details revealing little change in the status of silver in the monetary world, bulls unnerved and despite markets being closed, commenced reselling whereby most of yester night's gain vanished.

The feeling in the local market is hesitant pending reaction in other markets. It may pointed out that 35 million ounces is probably all that Bombay mint refinery can cope with in the course of a year.

Besides, the average annual sale of demonitised silver of the Government of India during the past periods never exceeded this figure.—A. P.

PERRY PLAYS LIKE A GENIUS

AUTEUIL, July 23.

Vines regained consciousness after ten minutes, and had now fully recovered. The laws provide that when a player receives treatment on the court, he is considered to have abandoned the match. It is a matter for thousand pities as Perry was superb, and showed that he would well be able to beat Vines at his best in Paris.

Vines served smashingly and drove with terrific punch, he nevertheless made a dozen double-faults.

Perry played like a genius in the second set piercing the American's defence at the net with widely-flung passing shots. Vines led 3—2 in the fourth set and then stumbled in trying to retrieve a difficult shot and hurt his ankle, but recovered and led again 6—5 in the fifth set.

Perry was brimful of energy and obtained the lead at 7—6, then Vines made two double-faults before collapsing.—Reuter's Special.

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CONSPIRACY COULD NOT BE INFERRED

Motives Are Not Triable, Says Counsel For Accused

DEFENCE ARGUMENTS IN MEERUT CASE APPEAL

ALLAHABAD, July 24.

The Chief Justice's Court room was crowded this morning for the hearing of the Meerut Conspiracy Case appeals.

Mr. Kemp assisted by the Assistant Government Advocate and Mr. Khairat appeared for the Crown and Dr. K. N. Katju. Messrs. Lagate, R. S. Pandit, Zukhi Banketehary, Tekchand and Miss Nehru appeared for the accused.

Behind the counsel sat the accused on bail and then rows of blackrobed lawyers. The whole scene was of most imposing appearance.

On the Judges taking their seats Dr. Katju commenced arguments explaining the line that he intended to follow and what the case really was. He submitted that holding certain views was not an offence and the activities of the accused did not amount to a conspiracy to deprive the King of the Sovereignty of British India.—

ALARM IN COURT.

Dr. Katju continued his arguments on the general aspects of the case. Individual cases will be argued later on by respective counsel employed by each accused or group of accused.

There was a very large attendance again, including several ladies. There were special police arrangements. While hearing was proceeding, a diversion was created by a large screen on the verandah being suddenly and with much noise knocked down by wind. Several persons sprang in alarm from their seats.

Dr. Katju submitted that the prosecution was premature. The communist accused believed in the inevitability of a revolution but that it might take an enormous time before it arrived certainly not within the lifetime of His Majesty—and conditions had not yet arisen which required the consideration of the question of overthrowing the Government.

Dr. Katju did not agree with the contention that the accused were preparing for a revolution, they only wanted to acquire influence and spread doctrines of communism.

The Chief Justice: "Do you admit that if conditions were favourable, they would work for a revolution."

Dr. Katju: They would adapt themselves to the conditions.

Mr. Justice Young: Then what have they been doing?

COMMUNIST DRIVE.

Dr. Katju: They have penetrated into trade unions, tried to get into Congress committees, established Workers and Peasants Party and tried to spread Communist doctrines. The accused committed no offence under Section 121 a. Even if all the facts alleged against the accused were proved, they might be guilty of any other offence, but there were no illegal acts done from which a conspiracy could be inferred.

NO CONSPIRACY.

Dr. Katju proceeded to discuss the legality of admission of certain types of evidence for instance intercepted letters, typed document, cryptic and numbered correspondence which the Counsel said he would deal with in detail later. He then dealt with the question of jurisdiction and contended that the accused complained that they were deprived of the valuable right of trial by jury by the holding of the trial at Meerut which had no jurisdiction.

He described the history of the case from the arrival of Philip Glading in India in 1925 and his report to the Amsterdam Conference.

MOTIVES NOT TRIABLE.

Dr. Katju who spoke on the general aspects of the case during the course of arguments submitted that the prosecution had got to satisfy the court that the object of the accused was to deprive the King of the Sovereignty of British India, what they really did was to agree to capture existing National organisations and to make people acquainted with Communist literature. Were these acts meant to deprive the King of his Sovereignty? Motives were not triable.

According to the prosecution, said Dr. Katju the Commmunist party of Great Britain is a section of the Communist International of Moscow. The Crown case is that British Communist Party send out Spratt and Bradley to organise forces in India which resulted in various activities.

The question for decision is whether these activities would come within the provisions of section 121-A of the Penal Code.

Could it be presumed that a revolution was likely to result from their activities? There could not be a future conspiracy. The object of the conspiracy must exist. The object must be to deprive the King and not his successors.

Continuing Dr. Katyu said that there were two sets of communists and non-communists. So far as Communists were concerned, they say revolution is to be thought of only when certain conditions are to be fulfilled and period may be very far off, consequently no offence had been committed.

The Chief Justice enquired if it would be an offence if the revolution intended was to take place ten years hence.

Mr. Justice Young added: Would we have to decide that on actuarial basis?

Dr. Katju: No, on the basis of common sense He submitted that it was the question of time limit but what were their activities, and if the revolution thought of was far off there was no offence.

MUST BE PROVED

The prosecution had to prove conspiracy which could not be inferred from the agreements to do other acts. Dealing with the point whether the conspiracy existed, Dr Katju submitted that it was highly unsafe to infer criminal conspiracy from lawful acts. There was no evidence of any aggreement within section 121-A. Apart fdom acceptance of theories an doctrines by accused they might have entered into different agreements for different purposes and might be guilty under othr sections, but not under Section 121-A. The court rose for lunch. Out of 9 accused on Bail only five were present in court including Hutchison.

Before the Court rose, the Chief Justice granted the application of the accused not on bail to be allowed to attend the trial in batches of four or five when general aspects were being argued and of individual accused when individual cases were being taken up.

Ladies offering prayers at Ramkunda in Nasik on Sunday, on the occasion of "Simhastha Paravani", which comes off once in twelve years.

POET'S TRIBUTE TO PATRIOT

Life Nobly Lived And Freely Given, Says Tagore Of Sen Gupta

SHANTINKETAN (Bolpur) July 24.

Dr. Tagore addressing this morning the inmates of Shantiniketan on the sudden death of Mr. J.M Sen Gupta said that the deceased was one of those valiant fighters for the country's cause to whom no sacrifice was too great for the uplift of his motherland.

He gave up a lucrative profession and within his whole family embraced a life of extreme hardship by throwing himself into the very thick of the struggle. Mr. Sen Gupta was a man of noble manners and winning courtesy. He was the most beloved political leader in India. India could ill-afford to lose such a leader at this critical juncture of national life. There could be but little doubt that his untimely death was hastened by his long incarceration as a political prisoner. He was a man of peace and refinement, but when the country called he rejoiced to offer his life on the altar of freedom. "The memory of such a life nobly lived and freely given, is atonce India's glory and shame".—A. P.

HARTAL IN CALCUTTA

(Continued from page 1)

offered by the staff of the "Advance".

RECEIVED BY MAYOR

Mr. J. C. Gupta addressed the gathering and thereafter the procession wended its way to the Corporation Office where the body will be received by the Mayor.

It will be recalled that Mr. Sen-Gupta founded the "Advance" and was also its first Chief Editor.—A. P.

LAHORE TRIBUTE

LAHORE, July 24.

Dr. Mahomed Alam who returned to Lahore this morning after the Poona Conference paid a tribute to Sen Gupta's patriotism which he said was free from the tinge of communalism. He also praised him for his preparedness to sacrifice his all for the sake of the country.—A. P.

AGITATORS MUST SURRENDER

Government's Ultimatum To Bajauri Chief

SIMLA, July 24.

The Khan of Khar, a Bajauri Chief has been presented with an ultimatum by the Government of India demanding handing over of three individuals who are under strong suspicion of fomenting troubles complained of by the Afghan Government.

LADY WILLINGDON'S FLYING VISIT

BRINDISI, July 24.

The Imperial Airways Liner with the Countess of Willingdon aboard arrived here this morning and will be leaving immediately.—Reuter.

GRETA GARBO LEAVING HOLLYWOOD FOR BIRTHPLACE

STOCKHOLM, June 26.
(By Mail.)

Greeta Garbo, the amous film star, will definitely return to Stockholm at the end of her present two-year contract with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, according to the newspaper "Dagens Nytheter".

The newspaper understands that Miss Garbo, through Stockholm building contractors, recently purchased a property here, near her birthplace on the south side of the City. It is to be completely modernised.

The architect, M. Thorosn, is mentioned as having been entrusted with the decorations, but he is away on holiday and confirmation is not yet available.

It is stated, however, that the star's bedroom will be done entirely in blue and indirectly lighted, while Chippendale furniture will adorn the dining room. Her study will contain six very large easy chairs covered with turquoise blue leather.

The drawings, says the paper, have already been approved, and Miss Garbo has instructed that the work shall begin in October next.

FIRE-PROOF SHIP

Italy's New All Metal Liner

ROME, June 26.
(By Mail.)

An average speed of 22.12 knots for nine consecutive hours is claimed to have been maintained by the new Italian motorliner Oceania stated to be the world's most fire-proof ship, in the course of her speed trials in the Adriatic.

One of the main aims of the constructurs has been to eliminate the danger of fire by short circuits. All electric wires are encased in lead tubes with an apparatus which automatically sounds the alarm in the event of a contact.

Metal is used everywhere instead of wood. Even the furniture is all steel. Varnish is replaced by a special fireproof plaster, with a siliceous base, which goes as hard as stone within 24 hours of being applied. This plaster is being tested out for the first time.

If, despite all precautions, a fire does break out the lower part of the ship can be immediately flooded, and by pressing a lever on the bridge the Captain can swamp the holds and uninhabited parts with carbonic gas. Another lever electrically closes fireproof doors all over the ship. Fire extinguishers are everywhere available.—Reuter.

ANEY'S STATEMENT

Mahatma Complains Of Serious Omission In Publication

AHMEDABAD, July 24.

Dr. Rajabali Patel, a friend of Gandhiji who came here yesterday examined Gandhiji this morning and said that his health was improving and his blood pressure was normal.

With reference to Mr. Aney's statement published in the press Gandhiji said "I can say that in some places there is misrepresentation and some material portions have altogether been omitted. I have a copy of Mr. Aney's statement in my possession. It was drafted in Poona, and I am quite sure that Mr. Aney has not altered the statement, as the mutilated version would lead one to suppose."

Asked how Mr. Aney's statement had affected the position regarding Council entry, Gandhiji said that the position regarding Council entry remained just the same as it was before Mr. Aney's statement. If congressmen wanted council entry no single individual could prevent it.—A. P.

VULCAN INSURANCE CO

Report Of 13th Ordinary General Meeting

The thirteenth ordinary general meeting of the Vulcan Insurance Co. Ld., was held on Monday Mr. Velji Lakhamsy Napoo presiding.

The report of the directors and audited statement of for the year ended 31st December 1932 stated:

The nett Premium Income amounted to Rs. 11,33,226-6-2. The Income from Investments and Transfer Fees amounted to Rs. 1,12,473-10-2 and with the Reserve Funds amounting to Rs. 9,00,000-0-0 brought in from the previous account, added to it, the total receipts amount to Rs 21,45,700-0-4.

On the expenditure side the losses paid and outstanding amount to Rs. 5,56,874-11-8 being 49.14 per cent. of the nett premium income. After debiting all the usual Commissions and Expenses there remains a Credit Balance of Rs. 9,32,943-6-1. Out of this Rs. 4,53,300-0-0 have been reserved for Unexpired Risks being 40 per cent. of the Premium Income for the year. From the balance your Directors recommend Rs. 4,28,200-0-0 to be carried forward as Additional Reserve and the remaining amount of Rs. 51,443-6-1 to be carried to Profit and Loss Account.

To the Balance thus brought down, is added the amount of Rs. 33,797-14-6 from the last year's account which with the addition of Profit on Exchange and the amount of Rs. 83,995-14-1 from Investment Reserve Fund, amounts to Rs. 1,74,145-7-9. After providing for necessary depreciations, Income-tax and Super Tax, Contribution to Staff Provident Fund, Directors' and Auditors' Fees, Bad and Doubtful Debts and Loss on sale of Securities there remains a credit balance of Rs. 1,14,381-13-4 which your Directors recommend shall be dealt with as under:—

Payment of a Dividend at 8 annas per share free of Income Tax amounting to Rs. 76,603-8-0.

Payment of one month's Bonus to the Staff amounting to Rs. 5,000-0-0 leaving a balance of Rs. 32,778-5-4 to be carried forward to next year's account.

The report was adopted. Dividend as recommended by the directors and the retiring directors were re-elected.

HEADLEY CARRIES OUT BAT WITH 169 RUNS

West Indies All Out For 375 Runs, While England Score 263 For Six

(Special Cable)

MANCHESTER, July 24

Continuing their unfinished innings in the Second Test Match to-day, the West Indies were all out for 375 runs.

At the end of the second day's play in the Second Test match between England and the West Indies England had made 263 for the loss of six wickets when the stumps were drawn for the day.

ENGLAND.	WEST INDIES.
D. R. Jardine, (Captain).	G. C. Grant (Captain).
R. E. S. Wyatt.	G. Headley.
C. F. Walters.	O. C. Da Costa.
R. W. Robins.	C. A. Roach.
H. Sutcliffe.	C. A. Wiles.
W. Hammond.	A. Barrow.
L. Ames.	E. Achong.
James Langridge.	V. A. Valentine.
H. Verity.	E. A. Martindale.
G. Macaulay.	E. L. Hoad.
E. Clark.	L. N. Constantine.

LONDON, July 24.

The second day's play in the Test Match between England and West Indies was resumed to-day in fine weather.

The wicket was good, and attendance numbered 5,000. Macaulay who injured his right foot on Saturday was absent to-day.

Da Costa gave a hot chance at short leg off Robins before he started scoring, and Bakewell injured his right-hand in attempting to bring off the catch. Da Costa went on to add four runs to his last total, when Clark clean bowled him for 20. (341/7/20).

Achong joined Headley, but had added only six runs, when he was dismissed by Verity who clean-bowled him (354/8/6). At 357 for 8 Headley was batting with 158 and Valentine batting one.

HEADLEY'S TALL SCORING.

Valentine was beaten by a Googly sent down by Robins, when he had put on 6 runs (362/9/6). Robins claimed the last wicket, also clean-bowling Martindale with a legbreak for a brace of runs. Headley carried his bat with 169 runs. He gave a faultless display, hitting to leg, cutting and driving in an attractive form. He batted in all for nearly 6 1/2 hours in the course of which he reached the boundary on 18 occasions.

The West Indies' innings terminated for 375, which took them 415 minutes to collect.

ENGLAND OPEN WELL.

England opened through Walters and Sutcliffe, but the partnership was dissolved quickly, when Sutcliffe who contributed 20 was run out. Hammond filled the vacancy, and at lunch, the pair had raised the total to 63 for no further loss.

The batsmen were exceedingly comfortable and hit up 50 in 55 minutes. Sutcliffe was run out in the last over before lunch owing to a misunderstanding in partnership. 63 was sent up after 70 minutes batting.

WEST INDIES—(1ST INNINGS).	
Barrow, b Wyatt	105
Roach, b Clark	13
Head, cy Clark	1
Grant, c Ames, b Robins	16
Constantine, c Robins, b Clark	31
Wiles, c Hammond, b Verity	0
Headley (not out)	169
Da Costa, b Clark	20
Achong, b Verity	6
Vale[illegible] b Robins	6
Martindale b Robins	2
Extras	6
Total	375

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Clark	40	8	99	4
Macaulay	14	2	48	0
Robins	28.4	2	111	3
Verity	32	14	47	2
Hammond	5	0	27	0
Longridge	9	1	23	0
Wyatt	7	1	14	1

ENGLAND—1ST INNINGS.	
Sutcliffe, run out	20
Walters, l-b-w, b Martindale	46
Hammond, c Martindale, b Constantine	34
Wyatt, c Constantine, b Martindale	18
Jardine, (not out)	68
Ames, c Headley, b Martindale	47
Longridge, c Grant, b Achong	9
Robins (not out)	6
Extras	15
Total (for six wickets)	263

MOLLISONS CRASH AT CONNECTICUT

Machine Wrecked But Pilots Escape Serious Injury

NEW YORK, July 24.

The Mollisons crashed in landing at the Bridgeport Aerodrome, Connecticu., at 2 a.m. B.S.T.

REMOVED TO HOSPITAL

Both Mr. and Mrs. Mollison have removed to hospital with abrasions. They did not receive serious injuries.

Their machine was wrecked.—Reuter.

TIRED OUT BY ARDUOUS FLIGHT

BRIDGEPORT July 22.

Mr. James Mollison interviewed by Reuter said they decided to land when they saw the lights of the airport as they were running short of fuel: but they were so tired that they could not see where they were landing. The machine landed in a ditch some distance from a field, and nosed over into soft marshland.

When officials dashed to the spot they heard Mollison shout "For God's sake come over here."

The rescuers improvised stretchers on which the Mollisons were carried to cars and rushed to hospital.

Both are suffering from exhaustion.—Reuter.

In Cincinnati a negro went to the grave of his wife and poked into the soil to see whether the guaranteed allsteel coffin was still there. He has done this on every anniversary of his wife's death for three years.

BENARES OBSERVES HARTAL

BENARES, July 24.

Benares observed a hartal today as an expression of sorrow at the death of Mr. Sen Gupta. The Hindu University and Cinema houses in the city were closed in the forenoon and the performance of the celebrated dancer Udayshankar was postponed.

At a well attended public meeting in the evening the President, Sampurnanand, paid a warm tributes to the memory of the departed leader and a condolence resolution was passed all standing. A telegram of sympathy was sent to Mrs. Sen Gupta.—A. P.

Burglars broke into a house near Totteridge. They stole nothing from inside, but took away a hive of bees from the garden.

INDIAN MISSIONARIES RECEIVED BY KING

Members Of Parliament And Lord & Lady Irwin Join In Welcome

The Secretary of Shree Gaudiya Math writes:—

With a view to propagate the sublime message "The Universal Love" as preached and practised by Supreme Lord Sree Chaitanya into the hearts of Westerners, the learned preachers of Gaudiya Math of Calcutta have established a branch in London, 39 Drayton Gardens, Kensington.

They are moving in most cultured circles and meeting high officials like Sir Samuel Hoare the Secy. of State for India: Mr. R.A. Butler, Parliamentary Under-Secretary: Marquess of Zetland, Lord Lothian etc. who warmly welcomed them, and promised every support for religious revival and also introduced them to various other associations.

Lord and Lady Irwin gave an 'at home' to Swami B. H. Bon, one of the preachers in their residence where many notables and delegates to the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee were present. Among them the following deserves particular mention —Viscount Goschen, Sir Malcolm Hailey, Mr. R.A. Butler, Sir Francis Younghusband, H. H. Maharaja of Morvi, Sir N. N. Sircar Sir B. N. Mitter, Lt. Col. Sir Hassan Suhrawardy, Sir Akbar Hydari and Sir Mirza Ismail. Lord Irwin introduced each of the guests to the Swamiji who in a neat little speech explained to them the mission for which he has been deputed to Europe by the Calcutta Gaudiya Math.

RECEIVED BY ROYALTY.

On the 20th of July Their Majesties granted an interview to Swami B. H. Bon in the Buckingham Palace who with his natural humility and courtesy explained the message of his Divine Master, Paramahansa Sree Srimad Bhakti Siddhanta Saraswati Goswami, the present Acharya of the Mission and presented Their Majesties a voluminous book 'Sree Krishna Chaitanya'.

Lord Lamington, Ex-Governor of Bombay invited Swami Bon in Grosvenor Palace to meet H. H. Gaekwar of Baroda on the 21st July.

The Exeter University has offered passage of Swami Bon to delive. lectures in the University. The Secretary of German Academic Bureau is also making arrangements for a series of lectures at 28 Universities in Germany.

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TYPHOID UNCONTROLLABLE WITHOUT SANITATION

(Continued from page 5.)

bear in mind that Fleet-Surgeon Bassett Smith, in an address to the Royal Society of Medicine on November 23rd, 1915, declared that he "had come to the conclusion that all cases from the near East labelled "dysentery" should be regarded as probably examples of typhoid fever." The "British Medical Jornal" for September 2nd, 1916, contained an article by Drs. Martin and Upjohn on their methods of bacteriological diagnosis, in which these gentlemen confessed that in patients "previously inoculated the development of typhoid agglutins was regarded with suspicion." They went on to say that they "only diagnosed typhoid when the typhoid bacilli was isolated or, when the case being clinically typhoid, no paratyphoids could be detected." Thus the mere presence of paratyphoids in addition to the true typhoid was sufficient to take it out of the typhoid class, unless the patient was uninoculated, in which case, of course, the case was diagnosed as typhoid.

In this way these doctors reduced 325 clinical typhoid cases to 25, by means of the agglutination test. There were 86,196 cases of dysentery in the Great War, compared with 20,149 of enterics, but how many of the dysentery cases were cases of typhoid fever that had been "viewed with suspicion" because they were inoculated men?

A STARTLING EXPERIENCE.

Mrs. St. Clair Stobart's experience can never be forgotten. In her book, "The Flaming Sword", she tells of how she took a hospital staff to Serbia in 1915. Typhoid broke out in spite of the inoculation of every member of the unit, before leaving England only two months before. "One after the other, seventeen women members of the unit were laid low, and three, including Mrs Dearmur, died."

The "British Medical Journal" for June 22nd, 1929, reported that the Council of Public Health for the Union of South Africa had recommended the prophylactic immunisation of all typhoid fever contacts by the oral method, but. "The Secretary for Public Health emphasises the fact immunisation, whether by the poor opinion of its results in the oral or injection method, must not be regarded as a substitute for the sanitary measures required to prevent the occurrence and spread of typhoid infection."

A writer on "Enteric Fever Prevention in Civil and Military Life" in "The Lancet" for November 25th, 1914 after referring to anti typhoid inoculation and the support it receives from the medical profession to-day, said:—

"It should, however, go without saying that reliance on anti-typhoid inoculation and other new measures ought not to involve any slackening in the efforts to secure good general sanitation for the troops. Apart from the consideration that the duration of the protection conferred by the inoculation is relatively transient, the general measures of good military hygiene not only give protection against enteric fever, but also have a much wider influence on the health of the soldier.....Even if every soldier were inoculated against typhoid infection, sanitary organisation would still need to be encouraged to the utmost in our new armies, and education in personal hygiene and methods of cleanliness must continue to be regarded as among the most important parts of the miltary training of our troops."

SANITATION ONLY.

Sir William Osler, writing in the "British Medical Journal" for November 28th, 1914, said:—

"It has been well said that enteric fever is the sanitary index of a country; and that today our camps are not hotbeds of the disease is a result of more than half a century of intelligent and efficient sanitation. Neither the profession nor the people at large appreciate fully the extraordinary sanitary advantages enjoyed by the country."

Every qualified investigator of this subject agrees that typhoid fever cannot be controlled without sanitation. Inoculation or immunisation by the oral method is useless and may be very dangerous.

Good Health means Happiness

Dr. De JONGH'S

LIGHT BROWN

COD LIVER OIL

This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES

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35" x 45"—62 lbs.

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at ONE ANNA SIX PIES per Pound

Apply

Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd.

MUSLIM CHEF GOES MAD

Nessar Hussain Unable To Plead On Charge Of Wife Murder In London

Found insane and unfit to plead Nessar Hussain, a 27 year-old Indian chef, who was charged at the Old Bailey with the murder of his young white wife, Mona Lavinia Hussain, by stabbing her at their rooms in Churton-street, Pimlico, was ordered to be detained during the King's pleasure writes "News of the World."

Hussain presented a dishevelled appearance in the dock His mop of black hair was uncombed, and his piercing eyes shone in his hatchet face. His shoes were removed and he was held firmly by two warders. His head rolled occasionally from side to side, but he said nothing during his brief stay in court.

Dr. Grierson, senior medical officer at Brixton Prison, the only witness, stated he had had Hussain in his charge since May 20 He expressed the view that Hussain was insane and was unable to instruct counsel or follow the proceedings of the trial.

Mr. Du Cann, defending, declared he could call supporting evidence if it were thought desirable

Mr. Justice Humphreys remarked that this was unnecessary, and on his direction the jury found their verdict

Mrs Hussain was found dead in a locked bedroom with 36 wounds in her body. Hussain was arrested in a seamen's lodging-house at Liverpool.

During the police-court proceedings he kicked off his shoes and attempted to climb out of the dock. He whistled and sang while evidence was being interpreted to him

SETTING FIRE TO WOMEN'S CLOTHES

Muttra Brahmin Sentenced To Transportation For Life

One Dwarka Prasad (31), Brahmin of Muttra, for some mysterious threw lighted piece of cloth through an open window on an aged woman, Mst. Chauthi (70) who was sleeping in her room in the second storey of Panchayati Dharmshala of Sunars The woman's clothes caught to her daughter, Mst. Gomti (40), who was sleeping on another bed by her side. When the daughter opened the door to let out the smoke which had already enveloped the room and to secure help to save her mother from being burnt to death the accused rushed in and brutally assaulted Mst. Gomti with a pair of tongs used by goldsmiths. When she fell downhe threw burning pieces of cloth on her. He then began to beat Mst. Chauthi who had by that time received severe burns all over her body. The two women were beaten by turns until at last the younger of them bit his hand when he pressed it against her mouth with a view to prevent her from raising an alarm. His attempt being frustrated, Mst. Gomti raised an alarm and when others rushed in the accused took to his heels

On the following morning (January 16, 1933) Mst. Gomti found that her mother had succumbed to her burns and injuries and made a report at the police station. The accused had himself reported some time earlier that he was assaulted by two persons when he went to save the women whom they were beating at midnight.

MOTIVE OBSCURE.

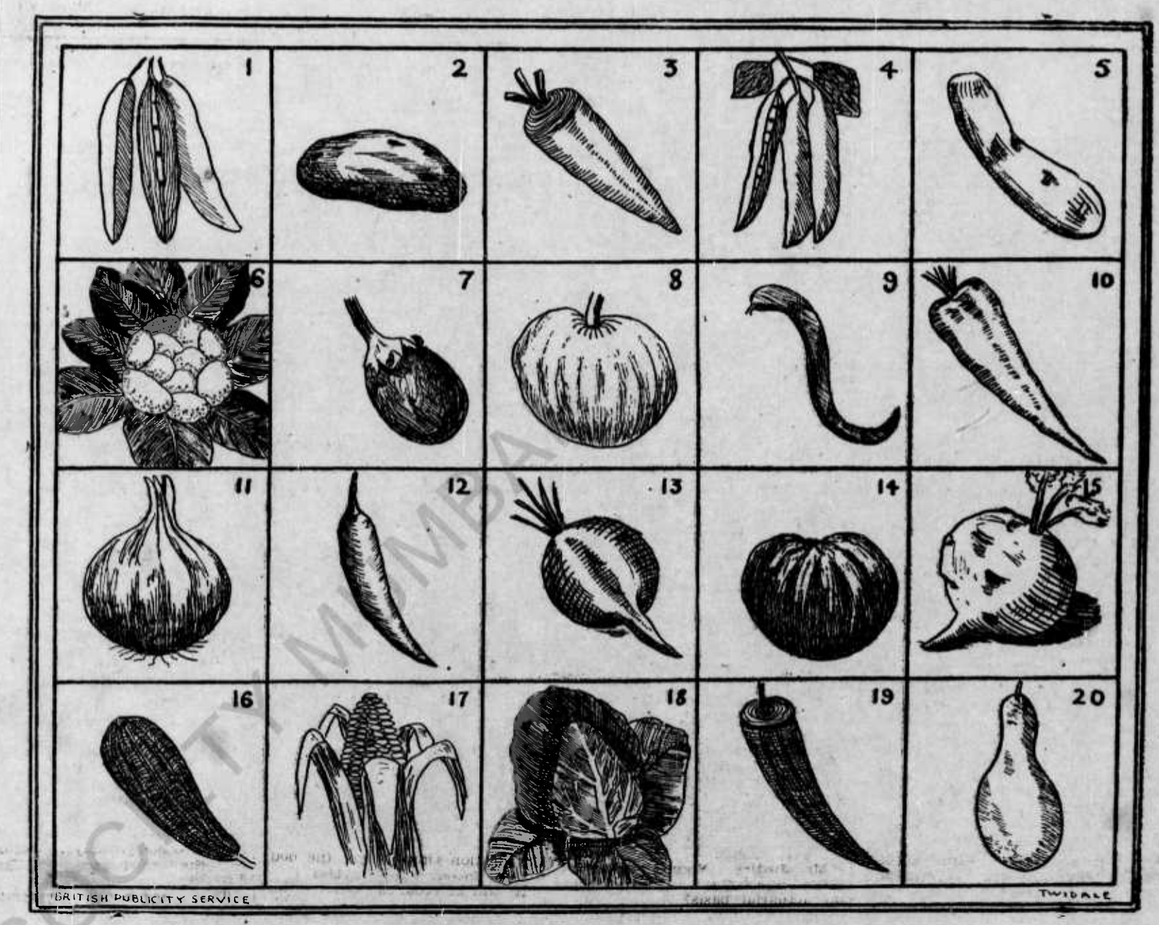
Their Lordships, remarking that the story for the prosecution was somewhat unusual, said the appellant's story varied considerably from time to time and they had no hesitation in discarding it. The motive for the crime remained obscure and it might be conjectured that Dwarka Prasad gained access inside the room for amorous purposes. The suggestion was not impossible although Mst. Gomti was described as a woman of 40 years of age with grey hair If that was his purpose it might well be that he would not have had the intention of killing either of the women and the offence technically was one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The Sessions Judge had sentenced the accused to death under section 302 finding him guilty of the murder of Mst. Chauthi and to seven years' rigorous imprisonment under section 307, finding him guilty of the attempted murder of Mst. Gomti.

Their Lordships altered the conviction in the former case to one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced the appellant to transportation for life under section 304 I.P.C. In regard to the other offence the conviction was altered to one of causing simple hurt and the appellant was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under section 323, I.P.C.

VEGETABLES COMPETITION

1ST PRIZE	2ND PRIZE	3RD PRIZE	
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200 IN CONSOLATION PRIZES



Here is a competition which we feel sure will appeal to all our readers. As will be noticed, we have illustrated Indian vegetables which are familiar to all, and form the major diet of this country. Our readers therefore should experience little difficulty in selecting the correct solutions and handsome prizes await those who exercise a little industry and intelligence.

WHAT YOU HAVE TO DO

You will notice that 20 different vegetables have been illustrated. Each of these vegetables is numbered. To further help our readers, we have given a list of 30 well-known vegetables in which the full clues are included. Each of these clues is also numbered. All you have to do is to enter only the number of the clue and against the proper number of the vegetable in the coupon provided. Do not write the name of the vegetable in the coupon. Only give the number. For example Vegetable No. 6 is clearly a Cauliflower. On looking down the list of clues you see that No. 30 Represents Cauliflower, so you enter this number as shown in the coupon.

RULES.

1 After you have filled in all the numbers in the coupon (only one number for each vegetable) add your name and address, written clearly.

2 Post your entry, enclosing EIGHT ANNAS in Stamps as entrance fee to

THE INDIAN VEGETABLES COMPETITION,

POST BOX 706, BOMBAY.

3 Any number of entries may be sent in the same cover, provided a separate EIGHT ANNAS in Stamps is enclosed for each entry. Insufficient Stamps will disqualify the Competitor

4 All entries must reach this Office not later than the last post on 26th JULY, 1933. Entries received after this date will not be included and will be declared forfeit.

5 Local competitors may hand in their entries personally at the Offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" and obtain receipts for the same.

6 In case of ties the Management reserves the right to divide the prizes amongst the winning Competitors.

7 All Competitors enter the Competition on the distinct understanding that the Management's decision is legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. and no correspondence will be entertained.

8 Results will be announced in our issue of the 'Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" on the 1st August. 1933. This is a Joint Competition appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" simultaneously.

CLUES

1	BRINJAL	16	LADY'S FINGER
2	RADISH	17	SNAKE COIL
3	CABBAGE	18	KARELA
4	LEMON	19	PUMPKIN
5	WATER MELON	20	FRENCH BEAN
6	BEET ROOT	21	CUCUMBER
7	TOMATO	22	INDIAN CORN
8	ONION	23	BUTTER BEANS
9	TURNIP	24	POTATO
10	NOHL KOHL	25	CARROT
11	VEGETABLE Marrow	26	PEAS
12	RADISH BEANS	27	MELON
13	CHILLIES	28	SWEET POTATO
14	TORAI	29	SPINACH
15	CLUSTER BEANS	30	CAULI FLOWER

ENTRY COUPON

Vegetables.	Clues.	Vegetables.	Clues.
1		11	
2		12	
3		13	
4		14	
5		15	
6	30	16	
7		17	
8		18	
9		19	
10		20	

Name.....

Address.....

Swadeshi--Our Matchless Weapon

"We Shall Achieve Our Goal Through That Sudarshan Chakra": Malaviyaji Visits Bombay Swadeshi Market

"I firmly believe that Swadeshi is our matchless weapon to fight our cause. It is really our Sudarshan Chakra and through Swadeshi only we shall achieve our goal."

PANDIT MALAVIYA.

On Friday evening Pandit Malaviyaji visited the Swadeshi Market at Kalbadevi Road, Bombay with Smt. Lilavati Munshi.

Panditji was accorded a hearty welcome at the entrance of the Krishna Gully of the Market by the President and members of the Market Committee, the members of the Adivisory and Inspection Committees and the Secretary.

PROFUSELY GARLANDED.

Panditji was taken round the whole market—the Krishna Gully, the Gandhi Gully, the Vallabh Gully and the Shami Gully which were nicely decorated. He was profusely garlanded by merchants of the market and was presented with Swadeshi articles by some merchants. Messrs. Nagardas Virchand Zaveri & Sons greeted Malaviyaji with gold and silver flowers when he came to their shop in the Shami Gully.

Panditji's attention was drawn to fourteen-fifteen cupboard of the exhibits of the Swadeshi manufactures forming part of the Swadeshi Museum which the Swadeshi Market Committee is organising.

After the round Panditji came to the Committee's office where he was garlanded by the Committee's President Sjt. Purshotumdas Jivandas. The President then introduced to Panditji the members of the Committee, members of the Advisory and the Inspection Committe and the Secretary

During the conversation Panditji said:

"I am really very much pleased to see such a big Swadeshi Market. There are Swadeshi Markets in Ahmedabad and Cawnpore too but on a smaller scale than this. In my opinion Swadeshi Markets and Swadeshi Stores must be opened in all the villages and cities and a permanent Swadeshi Museum must be opened in each Taluka so that any new manufacture or design can be at once exhibited in the Museums and brought to the immediate notice of the public and thus encourage and push the new industry. It is matter of very great regret that manufacturers do not care to exhibit their products in Museums But the workers for Swadeshi need not be discouraged and they should go on with their work. I firmly believe that Swadeshi is our matchless weapon to fight our cause. It is really our Sudarshana Chakra and through Swadeshi only we shall achieve our goal.

SILK EXHIBITS.

Panditji was much pleased to see samples of Crepe, Georgette etc., of silk mills of Bombay and Mysore which were brought from the Khadai Silk Depot of the Market.

Panditji had expressed his desire to discuss with the members of the Committee at some other time about Swadeshi propaganda.

After half an hour's discussion Panditji left the Market amidst tumultuous cheering by the crowds.

CRACK SHOT DEAD

Famous Maori Woman Of Maori War Fame

WELLINGTON. N.Z. June 26. (By Mail.)

Death has claimed Mrs. Jane Foley, famous Maori amazon, who fought for both sides in the Maori wars of 1860/1870. She was 97 years old.

She was present at the famous siege of the gate of Pa, and on that occasion carried water, while under fire, to an Imperial Officer, Colonel Booth, who was lying seriously wounded with the barricades.

Mrs. Foley also participated in a skirmish with Maoris who were reinforcing the Tauranga natives who were defending Pa, in conflict with the forest rangers.

Later she joined a party of Arawas who assisted Captain Gilbert Mair in pursuit of the rebel chief, Tokooti.

Besides her own Maori tongue, Mrs. Foley spoke English and French fluently and was also a crack shot.

She lived to see the fifth generation of her descendants.—Reuter.

Let Body and Brain Workers

Take from To-day

ZANDU

Draksh-Asava

Delicious & Best

Body and Brain Refresher

Master Mohan, Saraswatee Cinetone's new child-star in the role of 'Pralhad' in their next talkie (Marathi) "Bhakta Pralhad."

A scene from Prabhat Cinetone's new Marathi Techni-Colour Talpie, featuring Miss Leela of "Sinhgad" and "Agnikankan" fame. This is the first all-colour picture ever produced in India. The picture will be released in Bombay by the first week of September.

HARIJANS' LOT IN JAIPUR STATE

Appalling Illiteracy And Economic Condition: Victims Of Forced Labour: Denial Of Temple Entry

(From Rajputana Harijan Sevak Sangh, Ajmer.)

Viewed from the stand-point of population, Jaipur is the biggest State in Rajputana. It is predominently a Hindu State. Out of a total population of 26,31,775 persons 23,83,304, (i.e., over 90 per cent) are Hindus. Let us see how the Harijans are faring in this Hindu State.

The new Census Report tells us that the number of the socalled untouchables is 3,96,791. This comes to something over 12 per cent of the total Hindu population. The Chamars, Balais, Regars, Bhangis and Dhanaks are the principal depressed communities in the State. There are some 15 or 16 other communities too that are considered as untouchable, but their aggregate number does not exceed 6 or 7 thousands.

The survey which the Rajputana Board of the Servants of the Untouchables Society undertook of the social, religious, economic and educational conditions of Harijans in 57 villages and towns of the State representing a Harijan population of about 36,000 reveals in an accentuated form, all the disabilities and inequities from which the Harijans suffer in other parts of the country.

BAN ON TEMPLE ENTRY.

Generally speaking the doors of Hindu temples are closed to the Harijans in the State. While there is a strong movement favouring temple entry of the Harijans in British India and some progressive States and temples are being thrown open to them at different places, the gates of no noteworthy house of God in the State have been declared open to the untouchables. Out of 1,500 temples in the area surveyed hardly 20 temples were found to admit the Harijans. The majority of these too belonged to Harijans themselves. Certainly this is a deplorable state of affairs. In fact, the high caste Hindus who claim to protect the purity of temples by refusing admission to the Harijans are only circumscribing the fundamental catholicity of Hinduism and destroying its vitality or fitness to survive. The State which has granted fiefs for the maintenance of so many temples ought to consider whether it is justifiable to allow to deprive the Harijans rrom enjoyment of rights accruing from public property.

RAJPUTAN'S BACKWARDNESS.

Rajputana is backward in education. Very meagre allotments from public exchequers are made for the purpose. In vast rural areas there is practically no provision for the spread of education. It is therefore no wonder if the lowest section of society is so steeped in ignorance.

The survey conducted by the Board confirms an appalling state of affairs. Out of nearly 9,740 students in 114 educational institutions, the number of Harijans did not exceed 450. Nowhere in the hostels Harijan students are admitted. As a rule, age-long social tyranny has almost stamped out the ambition for higher life from the minds of the Harijans. If to the contrary, they exhibit some interest in education, they cannot generally get entrance into the schools.

Of course some impetus to Harijan education has been given by the Khadi work in this state and the local reformers have directed their energies to the end with enthusiasm unknown in other States of Rajputana. The State has also opened some separate schools for the Harijans. But a vast field remains yet to be covered and an uphill task still awaits to be fulfilled. This is possible only when energies, both official and non-official are harnessed in co-operation. It is the particular duty of a progressive State to afford educational facilities to its citizens without any discrimination. Is it too much to expect of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib, educated in an atmosphere of social equality that he should take definite steps towards the fulfilment of this crying need.

DEPLORABLE ECONOMIC CONDITION.

Nor is the economic condition of the Harijans in the State less deplorable. They are engaged in the occupations of manual labour, agriculture, weaving, leather-making and the like. The sweepers as a rule receive very little remuneration for their valuable services. Generally the Harijans have to perform their arduous tasks in the same old fashion and no encouragement is offered to them to effect improvement in their respective industries by any agency, official or otherwise. There are no co-operative societies in the State. The Harijans borrow money from the Mahajans on exhorbitant rates and are hardly ever able to extricate themselves from their iron grip. It must be admitted here that the Khadi production work has served as a great relief to the weavers, mostly Harijans, in the State.

In the Jaipur State, particularly in its western parts, the Harijans suffer a good deal from scarcity of water. At many places, they are not allowed to draw water from the wells of high caste Hindus and where there are no wells of their own, they have to take water from pools meant for cattle, etc., or to depend on uncertain doles by good-hearted Savarnas. In Shekhswati, where the rains are scanty and the earth sandy this hardship is very great. Similarly there is no provision for medical aid in rural areas of the State and in private hospitals mostly run by philanthropic but orthodox Hindus, the Harijans too do not receive proper attention as their touch is considered pollution. The Harijans are indeed a helpless mass.

FORCED LABOUR.

For the Harijans, forced labour is a veritable curse. Regardless of their convenience, females as well as males, are made to perform hundred and one odd jobs son little or no remuneration. The jagir areas are the hotbeds of this modern slavery. The State has no doubt issued orders to mitigate the rigors of Beggars in recent yeass, but unless they are enforced with strict vigilance the Harijans can hardly derive any tangible benefit therefrom. The only feasible and equitable course is the whole abolition of the evil.

There is no reason why Harijans shoult not enjoy their share of the rights the high caste Hindus have monopolised. If it wills, Jaipur can give a lead to the sister States of Rajputana.

SUCCESS OF HARIJAN CANDIDATE

Caste Hindu Defeated In Balasore Election

BHADRAK. July 19.

Mr. Kali Jena, a Harijan candidate for the Bant electoral circle of the Balasore district, has been elected by an overwhelming majority of votes by defeating his rival, Mr. Bal Ramchandra Patnaik, a caste Hindu.—A. P.

SITUATION IN PANCH-MAHALS SAVED

Good Rains In Affected Areas: Bhils Get Help From Private Sources

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The situation in the Dohad taluka and Jhalod Mahal of the Panch Mahals district has been saved for the present by the recent rains. There was scarcely any rain in these areas from June 28 to July 13 and some crops were withering. But from July 14 there has been good rain in the affected areas, and all crops are reported to be in good condition. Damage was being caused by caterpillars to the maize crop in Goradu lands of Dohad taluka and Jhalod Mahal, before the rain came but it has washed them away and the damage is not now appreciable.

SCOPE FOR LABOUR.

The local works opened by Government and the Local Board are providing sufficient labour for the present. The metal works on Dohad-Jhalod road and on Dohad-Alirajpur road and the Local Board works of Dohad-Jesawada, Dohad-Vanbhori and Jhalod-Kushalgadh will be continued as long as they are required and if further need for such works arises they will be started by the Collector. But since the rains of July 14 there has been a falling off in the number of workers on the Public Works Department works.

RELIEF SANCTION.

The Collector has sanctioned the provision of Rs. 2,000 for gratuitous relief from the District Famine Relief Fund and further amounts will be provided as they may be required for this purpose. The Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund has offered to contribute if necessary, but for the present no additional help is reported to be required.

PRIVATE HELP.

The Bhils have also received help from private organisations. The Mahajan of Dohad has opened a cheap grain shop while the Bhil Seva Mandal is giving relief from the funds collected from the public. In Jhalod Mahal, private works have been opened by the Thakore Sahebs of Limdi and Golana and others. The Bhil Seva Mandal is distributing free grain to Bhils in this area.

The fullest advantage of the privilege of selling dead-wood has been taken by the Bhils both in the Dohad and Jhalod talukas. The average number of head-loads sold per day is 500. Tagavi for seed has been sanctioned to the extent of about Rs. 8,000.

HITLER BAN SEQUEL

Spain Fears Influx Of German Doctors

MADRID June 27. (By Mail.)

Expelled from Germany under the Hitler ban, many German doctors of Jewish blood want to start practising in Spain. So many letters have been received in this connection that the Madrid Medical College has decided to try to stop German Doctors from entering the country. Various means have been proposed including the immediate imposition of stricter scholastic requirements.

Fear was expressed that many would become citizens of some Latin American Republic, an easy matter, and then come to Spain where Latin American immigration is unrestricted.

There are 2,247 doctors of medicine in Madrid and its province.—Reuter.

Nagpur.—Seth Poonamchand Ranka came to Nagpur from the Congress Leaders' Conference at Poona on the 21st instant.

He has been suffering from fever owing to which he is still confined to bed.

Minister Defends 40-Hour Week

Commonsense Can Lead To No Other Policy Says Col Creswell

One of the most outspoken speeches at the I. L. O. Conference at Geneva in mail week was made by Colonel Creswell, South African Minister of Labour, in which he attacked the employers' attitude on the 40-hour week.

"The industrial revolution that I have read about in text books as something that took place over a century ago in Great Britain was only just the first rumbling of the revolution that is taking place daily in the world economics," he said.

His speech was on the Director's report.

Colonel Creswell supported the Director against the attack of the employers' delegates that he had overstepped the bounds of his duties by discussing not only social but economic problems.

"I cannot understand for a moment," he said, "how anyone can conceive that this Conference can disment of industry such as was cuss account of the economic circumstances and economic ideas which prevail in the world."

He referred in scathing terms to the attitude of the employers' group towards the 40-hour week.

A reduction of working hours was the one direction in which common sense would point, he said.

It was in the direction of better distribution of the fruits of industry, and the organisation of leisure, that the mind of the world would have to be turned.

STATE AND INDUSTRY.

Mr. H. B. Butler, the Director of the I L O in answering the criticisms of his report, spoke of the relations between State and industry.

"It is quite fallacious" he said, "to assume that the only possible form of planned economy is the direct state administration of industry resulting in a glorified bureaucracy which the bureaucrats themselves would probably be the first to deplore.

"Planning is by no means incompatible with the self-governmentof industry such as was adumbrated by the Under-Secretary for Corporations in the Italian Government in which employers and workers determined their own problems.

"It may well be that it is in this direction the control of industry will develop rather than in the direction of nationalised industry.

"The persistence of the depression had led a great many people to believe that the remedy lay in economic planning," continued Mr. Butler

"The purchasing power of the peasant and the farmer, like the purchasing power of the factory worker, is diminished."

WORK FOR IDLE WEALTH.

The great problem, economic and social, was to restore the balance between increasing production and lagging consumption

Mr. Butler concluded his remarks by indicating the programme of the I. L. O. during the coming year.

He said the Office would concentrate on technological unemployment; the competition of newly industrialised overseas countries with old advanced industrialised countries; reduction of hours of work; and credit expansion through public works.

Conference began to-day its final discussion on the convention for the abolition of fee-charging employment agencies.

The convention only comes into force on the ratification by the Governments concerned, and the British Government has already declared that it is opposed to the principle of abolition.

SUNNY PARADISE FOR SAILORS

Mediterranean Fleet's First Summer Cruise

BELGRADE. June 26. (By Mail.)

A hearty welcome awaits the officers and men of the Royal Navy on the Dalmatian Coast whither the Mediterranean Fleet will steam on its first summer cruise.

The fleet will leave Malta for Dalmatia to-morrow, and on August 5, it will concentrate in the huge land-locked harbour of the Kotor Estuary.

Admiral Sir William Fisher, the Commander-in-Chief, will hoist his pennant in the "Queen Elizabeth", and Rear Admiral R. R. Backhouse will sail in the Revenge.

The fleet will return to Malta on August 17.

Dalmatians, noted for their hospitality, are looking forward to the visit.—Reuter.

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ACREAGE REDUCTION OVER 10 MILLIONS

Roosevelt To Explain Industrial Plan To-day On Radio

FORCED LIQUIDATION APPEARS ALL OVER

Constructive Side More Attractive

Latest reports indicate thatmore than 10 million acres, representing a production of 3-1/2 million bales have been obtained from farmers and prompt action is being taken.

President Roosevelt will give on Monday a radio talk explaining the Industrial Recovery plans.

Severe break in stocks and commodity prices suggests that a point is reached where more definite developments than inflation psychology are necessary. The ability of Washington administration to enhance the general purchasing power is still a key to situation as actual inflation of currency is still unused and remains the last expedient.

As accumulation of extensive long interest weakens the technical situation, liquidation of the same strengthens markets. The market is showing more resistance now on trade buying and offers fair chance for a constructive stand.

Bombay, July 24.

On Saturday the New York Cotton futures market was again nervous and irregular, unsettling factors being favourable Liverpool cables and long liquidation.

The market opened at a rise of 9 to 14 points and with short covering the opening improvement was carried further and rise of 21 points was recorded as compared with previous close. At this level there was a heavy rush of forced liquidation and within eleven minutes a decline of 64 points was recorded. It is said that speculative purchases of defaulting clients were liquidated and the market showed considerable nervousness. The rapidity of the decline was unparallel and attracted large trade buying. Prices rapidly rallied and the market showed considerable resistance. The general feeling continues uncertain owing to fair progress of the growing American Cotton Crop. However the latest statement issued by Mr. Wallace states over 10 million acres have been obtained from farmers representing a production of 3 1/2 million bales. So far we have not heard about actual destruction of the crop but it is said that prompt action will be taken.

INFLATIONARY MOVE

Since the Roosevelt administration we are often told about inflation and so far nothing is done beyond depreciation of dollar as a result of throwing off of the gold standard. There is considerable movement of capital at present owing to rapid fluctuations in exchanges and now prices have declined to a level where some definite action is needed. President Roosevelt will explain the Industrial Recovery Plan to-day, which is the main subject now much talked in industrial circles. The immediate action of cotton market entirely depends upon the explanation and how it is received by industrial magnets and Wall Street operators.

IMPROVED TECHNICALS

It is risky to orm any reliable opinion about the distant view of the trend of cotton prices but the fact remains that extensive liquidation and distress selling have improved the technical situation and it appears a good time to buy scale down for moderate profits.

Later on the New York Market fluctuated rapidly and finally closed at a rise of 3 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points at 10.20 c.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures Market was very steady and closed at a rise of 27 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices closed at a rise of 19 points at 10.13 c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened very steady at a decline of 15 to 17 points. There was little offering and buying at the decline. There were scarcity of contracts and persistent trade calling all morning. The market closed at a decline of 10 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 11 points at 6.12d. per lb.

East Indian Cotton Futures closed at a decline of 10 points and Egyptian Cotton Futures closed steady at a loss of 10 to 9 points.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

After a further advance stimulated by the weakness of the dollar and the strength of grains and securities, the market met with the heaviest realising, prices breaking over 1-1/2 cents in the latter part of the week under liquidation. Apprehensions that general purchasing power will not improve rapidly enough to sustain the higher prices in commodities, together with the break in the drought prevailing in the Western belt, are considered largely responsible for the selling.

The coincidental weakness of the other markets had a bearish influence on cotton, while rallies in the dollar were probably a contributing factor in the decline. However, rapidity of recession is also ascribed to the weak technical position following the recent extensive advances and to the accumulation of large speculative long interest.

While some doubt whether the rains in the Western belt are sufficient, the drought has been temporarily relieved in considerable areas and the crop elsewhere is believed to be making fair progress.

Latest reports indicate that more than 10,000,000 acres, representing a production of 3,500,000 bales have been referred to Mr Wallace.

SELLING SUBSIDED

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

Panicky selling seems to have subsided in view of anticipated strong Government measures in commodity markets. This is amplifie by the Department of Agriculture announcing that minimum prices on the grain exchanges will be fixed on the closing prices of Thursday and future daily fluctuations will be restricted to a maximum rise of 8 cents with a minimum fall of 5 cents. Trade reports in America still continue favourable and have not been affected by the last few days panicky conditions. According to the Department of Agriculture more than 10 million acres have been obtained from the farmers and prompt action is being taken.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Bombay, July 23.

N Y October highest 10.47 plus .21; Lowest 9.80—.46.

N. Y. December highest 10.67 (10-9 a.m.); Lowest 10.03 (10-20).

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables.—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:

12-55 p.m.—Between midnight and daylight, light rains Shreveport dist. (Louisiana), New Orleans dist. (S. E. Louisiana) and Vicksburg dist. (Mississippi).

6-10 p.m.—Much better resistance good buying. Weather unchanged.

The Liverpool representative of the New York Cotton Exchange cabled:

"Severe break stocks commodities, suggest point reached where more definite developments than inflation psychology necessary. Ability administration enhance purchasing power still key to situation actual inflation currency still unused, and remains last expedient."

Their New York friends cabled:

"Forced liquidation cotton appears about over but may possibly continue a while in wheat trade to-day good buyer."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Decline owing to considerable speculative holdings having been pressed for sale. The commodity is passing into stronger hands. Our opinion is that any demand will change the aspect of the market. Advise buying on the scale down.

New York Early distressed liquidation followed by renewed trade and commission house demand.

New York: Liquidation has improved market position making constructive side more attractive.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

10-30 a.m. 22-7-33: President Roosevelt will give radio talk Monday explaining industrial plans cable adds expect higher prices next week.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj & Co. have received the following cables:—

Liverpool—Demoralized American markets may cause fresh capital flight with consequent weakness Dollar. Liverpool looks too high; any operation pure gamble.

New York:—Think market has discounted adverse conditions; have a favourable opinion of the market.

New York:—Good support at the decline; no new features; are not inclined to change our opinion.

New York:—Forced liquidation appears all over.

AMERICAN COTTON
Minimum Prices

Bombay, July 24.

Latest Private cables received here state it is reported that the American Government intends to fix minimum prices of American cotton.

TEJI-MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, July 24.

Cotton Broach A|M.	39	0	0
Silver Shravan	0	15	0
Silver Bhadrava	1	12	0
Gold Shravan	0	5	6
Gold Bhadrava	0	10	6
Linseed Sept.	0	8	0
Linseed May	1	3	0
Wheat Sept.	0	11	6
Wheat Sept.	0	4	6
May	0	11	6

NOMINAL QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 24.

COTTON—			
Broach J.A.	209	0	0
Broach A|M.	229	8	0
Oomra July	200	0	0
Oomra D|J.	201	0	0
Bengal July	161	0	0
Bengal D|J	171	0	0
SILVER—			
Ready	57	0	0
Shravan	57	4	0
Bhadrava	57	7	0
GOLD—			
Ready	30	10	3
Shravan	30	11	0
Bhadrava	30	11	6
LINSEED—			
Sept.	7	0	0
May	7	3	0
WHEAT—			
Sept	5	10	0
May	5	6	3

HIGH & LOW SHARE PRICES

The following were the highest and low prices of the shares during the week ending July 21st.

Names	Highest	Lowest.
B. Dyeing	816|4	802|8
Fazalbhoy	379|12	370
Pearl	253|2	235
Century	251|4	246|4
Nagpur	341|4	333|12
Swadeshi	281|4	274|6
Tata Ord.	56|8	54|4
Tata Def.	216|4	225
Tata Hydro	160|10	157|8
Tata Power	1052|8	1010
Andhra Ord.	1465	1437|8
B. Burma	416|4	396|4
I. Cement	296|4	280
Bundi	26|8	25
B. Steam	288|12	285

HIGH & LOW COTTON

Bombay, July 22.

Broach July|A.: Opening 206-3|4, highest 208; lowest 206-1|2; closing 208.

Broach A|May: Opening 226-3|4; highest 227-1|2; lowest 226-1|3; closing 227-1|2.

Comra July: Opening 197; highest 199; lowest 197; closing 199.

Oomra D|J.: Opening 199; highest 200-1|2; lowest 199; closing 200-1|2.

Bengal July: Opening 161; highest 162; lowest 161; closing 161.

Bengal D|J.: Opening 169; highest 170; lowest 169; closing 170.

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, July 22.

Spot Silver	35-1|2—2c.
July	36.35+.65
Tone.—Steady.	

MONEY MARKET
Exchange Quotations

Bombay, July 24

B. C. RATE:—
T. T. and D. D. 1/6
LONDON:—
Banks Selling T. T. and D. D. 1/6 1/32
Banks Selling T. T. 1/6 1/32 Oct.
Banks Selling T. T. 1/6 Nov./Dec.
Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 3/32.
Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 5/32 July/Sept.
New York B. C. RATE:—
T. T. 290 3/4 Nominal.
Banks Selling T. T. 288 3/4 Nominal.
Banks Buying T. T. 284 3/4 Nominal.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D. D. 640
Banks Buying D. D. 650
AMSTERDAM:—
Banks Selling D. D. 62
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T. T. 83 Nominal.
Banks Buying 60 Days 81 Nominal.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D. D. 97 1/2
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D. D. 86
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D. D. 156 1/4
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D. D. 62 5/8.
BERLIN:—
Banks Selling D. D. 104 1/4
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.64 22nd instant.
Shanghai/London 1/3 24th instant.
Japan/London 1/2 7/8 24th instant.
London/Paris 85.50 22nd instant.
London/Belgium 23.95 22nd instant.
London/Switzerland 17.30 22nd instant.
London/Italy 63.37 22nd instant.
London/Berlin 14.17 22nd instant.
London/Holland 8.27 22nd instant.
London/Stockholm 19.38 22nd instant.
London/New York 4.68 1/2 22nd instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold. £6-4-1 21st instant; £6-3-8 22nd instant.
Silver London Ready 18 1/8 21st instant; 17 15/16 22nd instant.
Silver London Forward 18 1/4 21st instant; 18 1/16 22nd instant.
Silver New York Ready 35 5/8 21st instant; 36 1/4 22nd instant.
London Discounts 3 Months 7/16 per cent. 21st instant; 7/16 per cent. 22nd instant.
London Discounts 6 Months 3/4 per cent. 21st instant; 3/4 per cent. 22nd instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 Months 1 per cent.
6 Months 2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

COTTON STRADDLES
Approximate Differences

Bombay, July 24.

New York—Liverpool:—October 151; Jany. 124 March 116.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach J|Aug. 1933 209—Liverpool July 5.85 Rs. 46-1|4 at Exchange 1|6.

Broach A|May 1934 228—Liverpool May 1934 6.02 Rs. 34-1|4 at Exchange 1|6.

Bombay—New York:— Broach A|May 228—New York May 10.90 Rs. 33-1|2 at 4.63-3|8 Cross Rate.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 24.

	Bales.
Khandesh	184
Central India	800
Barsi-Nugger	202
Berar	164
Central Provinces	50
Dhollera	33
Rajputana	189
Compta-Dharwar	426
Western-Northerns	45
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	593
Persian	67
East Africans	778
Cotton Total	3,551
	Cwts.
Wheat	4,577
Linseed	38,585
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	55
Gingellyseed	35
Poppyseed	32
Groundnuts	3,543
Castorseed	1,175
Rice	40,651
Myrabollams	718
Cottonseed	155
Mowraseed	14
Gram	720
Joowar	1,328
Bajree	926
	Tons.
Coal	1,345

INDORE PRODUCE MARKET

Indore, July 23.

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman & Co.)

Wheat seed and Cotton, Rate per Mani of 6 Mds. Bangal:—
Wheat Bombay pass Rs. 26.
Wheat Malwi Rs. 22, 24.
Wheat Pissi Rs. 20, 21.
Gram Rs. 17.
Tilseed Rs. 34, 40.
Linseed Rs. 24.
Cotton seed Rs. 10.
Jawar Rs. 14, 16.
Barley Rs. 17, 18.
Moog Rs. 18, 20.
Tuar Rs. 20, 21.
Ajavan Rs. 38, 48.
Dhana Rs. 50, 53.
Lintal Rs. 17, 18.
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 Mds. Bengal Rs. 79, 84.
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 Mds. Bengal Rs. 80, 84.
Wheat Flour Maida per of 95 srs. Rs. 11.
Wheat Rawa Maida per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 12.
Wheat Ata Maida per bag of 90 srs. Rs. 9/8.
Wheat Chapad Maida per bag 40 srs. Rs. 3/8.

SHARES.

P. N. Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills Rs. 45.
Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. Rs. 375.
Hukumchand Mills Ltd. Rs. 223/8.
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Ordy.) Rs. 160.
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Pref.) Rs. 118.
Nandalal Bhanderi Mills Ltd. Rs. 107.
Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills, Ltd. Rs. 12.
Rajakumar Mills Ltd. Rs. 34.
Binod Mills Ltd. Rs. 130.
Navayouga Mills Ltd. Rs. 12.
Bhagaratha Spolning and Weaving Mills Ltd. Rs. 12.
Hukumchand Jult Ltd. Rs. 23.
Bank of Indore Ltd. Rs. 20.

BULLION.

Gold bar per tola Rs. 32/7.
Silver 100 tola Rs. 57.

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, July 24.

Receipts from 1st September to 20th July 24,36,394
Same time last season 19,74,485
Exports from 1st September to 20th July:—

	1932/33	1931/32
United Kingdom	62,738	20,320
Continent	3,10,178	1,15,392
China	1,06,825	2,05,411
Japan	1 0,38,843	4,98,922
Coast Ports	25,938	36,639
U. S. A.		25
Total	15,44,522	8,76,709

Total exports by Rail, 1st September 1932 to 20th July 1933 1,23,901
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1932 to 20th July 1933 6,06,539
Same Time last year 7,71,913
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on 20th July 1933 8,52,440
Same period last year 8,16,789

KARACHI STATISTICS

(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources)

Total receipts from Upcountry from 1st September 1932 to 11th July 1933 9,32,706
Total for the corresponding period last season 7,33,064
Total cotton shipped from 1st September 1932 to 11th July 1933 8,99,658
Total for the corresponding period last season 6,55,390

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, July 24.

T. T. ON LONDON:—

PreviousClose	1.3
To-day's Opening	1.3
To-day's Close	1.3 7|16
Difference	+7.16

INDIAN COTTON CONSUMPTION
Figures For June

Bombay, July 24.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee has issued the following Statement of Indian Cotton consumed in Mills in India. Based on Returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923 by mills in British India and on voluntary Returns from mills in Indian States:—

(In bales of 400 lbs.)

CONSUMPTION.

	During June 1933.	During June 1932.
British India	160,918	152,250
Indian States	26,581	30,585
Total India	187,499	182,835

	Since 1st September 1932.	During corresponding period last year.
British India	1,676,918	1,640,471
Indian States	289,266	293,546
Total—India	1,966,184	1,934,017

HEAVY RAIN LIKELY IN LOWER BURMA
All India Monsoon Report

POONA, July 24.

Yesterday's unsettled conditions in the north angle of the Bay have developed into a depression which is centred this morning about 100 miles to the East of Sandheads. The monsoon has been strong in Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and the Punjab Kumaon Hills and active in Bengal and Malabar. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Punjab Hills, Malabar and North Madras Coast and local in Upper Burma, United Provinces, East Central India, Rajputana, Gujerat, and Konkan; while a few falls have occurred in Assam, Bihar, West Central India and Southeast Madras.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL

Port Blair quarter of an inch; Mergui and Bhamo six; Tavoy four; Diamond Island and Gwa two; Victoria Point one and a half; Kyaukpyu and Myitkyina one; Cuttack five; Hazaribagh four; Dinajpur two; Silchar, Chaibasa and Daltonganj one and a half; Barisal, Jalpaiguri and Ranchi one; Mymensingh, Bogra and Sambalpur three-quarters; Mussooree five; Mukteswar two; Dehra-Dun one; Gorakpur and Bahraich a half; Bareilly and meerut a quarter; Deesa, Mount Abu two; Dharampur and Murree one; Rajkot, Dohad, Simla and Jodhpur a quarter; Mangalore three; Marmagao and Mahabaleshwar one; Karwar three-quarters; Cochin and Trivandrum a half; Negapatam, Masulipatam, Gopalpur and Mercara a quarter.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will increase in South Bengal, Orissa and North Madras Coast and extend in Central Provinces, Deccan and Mysore. The monsoon will continue to be strong in Burma, Chota Nagpur and the Punjab Kumaon Hills, and strengthen in the West coast of the Peninsula. Scattered falls of rain will also occur from Gujarat to the United Provinces.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rainfall will occur in Lower Burma, Southwest Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur and extend in East Central Provinces during the next 48 hours.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 24.

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of July 24.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .075.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.6 degrees 3.6 above normal.

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 80.1 degrees 4.0 above normal.

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 82 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 12 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 148 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 28 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 9.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.03 inches

Total rainfall during the month 5.71 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 18.85 inches.

Weather remarks showers.

Earthquake report.—An earth quake shock of moderate intensity having its origin about 5,934 miles away from Bombay was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 2h 38m (I.S.T.) on Sunday the 23rd July.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, July 24.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 24-7-33 Colaba Point 0.03"; Fort 0.05"; J. J. Hospital 0.03"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.00.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 16.00"; Fort 24.52"; J. J. Hospital 20.56"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 20.67".

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 Colaba Point 36.47"; Fort 43.91"; J.J. Hospital 42.40".

Total for the corresponding period of 1931 Colaba Point 40.94"; Fort 47.55"; J.J. Hospital 43.85"

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING.

Bombay, July 24.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indan Standard Time) and temperature 82.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.89 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.68 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

LANDSLIDE IN NAINITAL

NATHIAGALLI, July 24.

A heavy landslide occurred yesterday on the road to Nainital about five miles from the Hill Station.

The landslide was caused by continual rain.

The road has been blocked and traffic and mails are considerably delayed but no damage is reported. Rain still continues.—A. P.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, July 22.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer. Power and Light Com.	12
Amer. Power and Light Pfd. 6 dollars	27
Amer. Power and Light 5 p.c. P.A.	25
Amer. Forn. Power Com..	11
Amer. Forn Power Gold D	45
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P.	23 1|2
Electric Bond Common ..	23
Electric Bond 5 dollars Pfd.	47
Consolidated Gas	51
Columbia Gas	19 1|4
United Power and Light A	6
North American	26
United Corpn.	9
American Super Power ..	g 1|8
American Tel. and Tel ..	119
Western Union Telg	56
Radio Corp.	7
Cheasapeake and Ohio ..	40
New York Central	39
Union Pacific R.R.	110
Pennsylvania R.R.	33
Baltimore & Ohio R.R. ..	25
Guaranty Trust	304
International Carriers ..	6
Bush Terminal	4 1|4
Alaska Juneau	23
Noranda Mines	29
United States Steel	52
Bethelehem Steel	32 1|4
Youngstown Sheet and Tube	23
American Smelting	30 1|2
Int. Nickel Common	16 3|4
International Harvestor ..	32
Anaconda Copper Mining	15 3|4
Kennecott Copper	19 1|4
Cerro de Pasco Copper ..	24 1|2
Glidden	13
General Motors	25 1|2
Packard Motor	4 1|2
General Electric	23 1|2
Goodyear Tyre	42 3|8
United Aircraft	30
Curtiss Wright	3
National Dairy	19 1|2
Standard Oil of N.J. ..	33 1|2
Phillips Petroleum	12 1|2
Mid.Con. Petroleum ..	12 1|2
St. Regis Paper	5
American Radiator	13 1|4
National City Bank	31 1|4
Chrysler	28
Sun Life of Canada	490
American Ice Co.	9 1|2
Mac Intyre	31
Kelvinators	8 1|2

Market nervous and irregular with active support at the outset and rally at the close.

VALUABLE GIFT TO KARACHI MUSEUM
Rich Collection Of Art Antiquities

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 20.

The authorities of the Sind (Victoria) Museum of Karachi have just brought to Karachi a most valuable collection of Art antiquities lying, since last 50 years(with Rao Bahadur Tarachand Showkiram, retired Principal of the Sind Training College, which he has given an a free gift to the Museum. The collection can easily take its top place, among the few private collections in India of any size.

The Collection is divided into six sections embroidery, ivory work, pottery, lacquer work, silvermare and coins. The embroidery section containing specimens of every variety of articles of apparent in Sind, some of which had once been in the possession of the Talpurs, the former rulers of Sind. The lacquer work section includes a costly cradle, which is an exquisite piece of workmanship. The coins, which are centuries old, were current in the days of Mahommedan rulers of Sind and in other parts of India.

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1933

NATION'S HOMAGE TO DEPARTED LEADER

Sen Gupta, Born Leader Of Men, Says Mayor Basu

SOLEMN SCENES AT HOWRAH TOWN-HALL

Leading Bombay Markets Closed To Mourn Country's Loss

CALCUTTA, July 24.

According to special arrangements with the Agent of the B. N Railway, the bogey, carrying the body of J. M. Sen Gupta from Ranchi was detached at 6-30 a.m. at the Ramrajtala Station, and from there the remains were conveyed to the Howra Town Hall, where a civic homage was paid to the departed leader.

From Howrah the funeral cortege crossed the Ganges and traversed the main thoroughfares in Northen and Southern Calcutta before reaching the cremation ground at Keoratola, where the remains of the late C. R. Das were cremated.

FUNERAL PROCESSION

CALCUTTA, July 24.

The funeral procession halted at the main entrance of the Municipal Office where the Mayor Mr. S. K. Basu accompanied by almost all the Aldermen and Councillors, including Europeans, was present. Mrs. Sen-Gupta along with her eldest son and Sen-Gupta's brother took her stand by the side of the Mayor.

MAYOR'S EULOGY

The Mayor placed upon the bier a wreath of white lilies on behalf of the Councillors and himself, and in doing so he described Sen-Gupta as the undisputed leader of the Corporation, whose interests were dear to his heart till the last day of his life.

A special meeting of the Corporation will be held to-morrow to condole Sen-Guptas death.

LATER.

The funeral procession finally halted before reaching the burning ghat at Sen-Gupta's house at Elgin Road, where also there was a record number of men and women present. The cremation took place late in the afternoon. —A. P.

DIED OF APOPLECTIC STROKE

RANCHI, July 24.

It is now learnt that Sen-Gupta died of apoplectic stroke and not epileptic stroke as reported yesterday.—A. P.

GREAT LOSS TO COUNTRY

CALCUTTA, July 24.

Deep sense of loss of a leader, politician and publicmen of charming personality is given expression to in press interviews.

The Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur Sir Abdul Karim Ghuznavi said: "We may have differed in politics but nevertheless he was an old friend of mine for whom I had much regard for many sterling qualities he possessed. His untimely demise cannot but be regarded as a great loss to the country particularly at this period of transition out of the political development, when he might have played the same part as the late C. R. Das, had not the cruel hand of death snatched him away."

Khan Bahadur Abdul Momen, M.L.C., said that Sen Gupta was one of the few Congress leaders, who was trusted by the Mussalmans.

BORN LEADER OF MEN.

Mr. S. K. Basu, the Mayor said that he was a born leader of men and was endowed with a remarkable measure of gift of parliamentary leadership.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. K. Basu said that as a Mayor he never found him anything but upright, just and impartial.

VAIN HOPES.

Sir Abdulla Suhrawardy in the course of a statement said "Many of us looked forward to his release and return to the public life on the inauguration of the new constitution and to working with him and were confident of carrying out a progressive and constructive policy for the benefi and good of the country."—A.

BOMBAY MARKETS CLOSED

All leading city markets, cotton, silver gold, shares and stocks remained closed as a mark of respect to the late Mr J. M. Sen-Gupta.

BOMBAY SHROFFS CLOSE BUSINESS

The Bombay Shroff Association has resolved that its members should close their business on Monday as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr J. M. Sen Gupta who has died a martyr in freedom's cause while being a State prisoner at Ranchi.

MEDICOS OBSERVE HARTAL.

A complete hartal was observed on Monday by the students and the staff of the National Medical College and a condolence meeting was held to bemoan the loss sustained by the country in the passing away of Sjt. Jatindra Mohan Sen-Gupta.

COMPLETE HARTAL AT KARACHI

"Sind Observer's" Glowing Tribute To Sen Gupta

KARACHI, July 24.

All local markets were closed this afternoon in memory of Mr. Sen-Gupta's death.

The "Sind Observer" under the caption of "Passing of the great patriot", says: Mr. Sen-Gupta's death will be received with feelings of poignant grief throughout the country. Though his body perished his spirit will continue to inspire millions of his countrymen working in political field for the attainment of Swaraj wherefor the departed patriot devoted the best part of his life and made considerable sacrifices.—A.P.

ALWAYS WORKED FOR COMMUNAL UNITY

Calcutta Tributes To "Departed Patriot"

CALCUTTA, July 24.

Mr. J. N. Basu, a member of the Round Table Conference said that Mr. Sen Gupta had died at a comparatively early age under circumstances which could not but deeply hurt his countrymen and strengthen their opposition to administrative and legislative measures which had rendered possible such prolonged detention without trial.

SINCERE PATRIOT.

Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haque characterising Mr. Sen Gupta as one of the most sincere patriots within living memory said that if he had had the scope he would have been as great a leader as the late C. R. Das.

Mr. Naliniranjan Sarkar deplored the loss of a great leader and personal friend at a critical juncture when the future of India and Bengal was pregnant with possibilities.

Dr. B. C. Roy, ex-Mayor of Calcutta wondered at the curious working of Providence which took away leaders whom the people had learnt to follow. He referred to what had happened in 1925 in the case of C. R. Das and said the same lot had befallen the country again.

ALWAYS DEVOTED FOR UNITY.

Mr. Hazi Abdur Razzak, Deputy Mayor declared that Mr. Sen Gupta never gave cause for dissatisfaction to anybody who worked with him and always worked for unity among different communities.

Mr. J. C. Gupta paying a tribute to Mr Sen Gupta said that he was a fearless leader and an unflinching patriot. He deplored the death of such a patriot at this juncture and in this connection recalled the death of C. R. Das in 1925 which proved a turning point in the history of the country.—A. P.

TOO MANY DOCTORS IN U. S.

25,000 Looking For Patients

MILWAUKEE, (By Mail).
(Wisconsin) June 20.

There is a surplus of 25,000 physicians in the United States of America, according to the report of the Associations Council on Medical Education.

Too many students now are entering medical schools in the United States, says the report, with the result that there is an over-production of physicians. The Council urges that medical schools limit their enrolment severely in view of this situation.

The Council recommend that American graduates of foreign medical schools be barred from State examinations in this country, unless they fulfilled American pre-medical requirements before going abroad and could show they passed a licensing examination in the country where they studied.—Reuter.

GRAIN TRADING IN U. S. A.

Other States Adopt Chicago Regulation

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NEW YORK, July 24.

The Grain Exchange of Minnapolis, Duluth, Seattle, Portland (Oregon) and Kansas City have indicated they will follow the Chicago Board of Trade's new regulations.—

BELGIUM WINS.

BRUSSELS, July 23.

In the second qualifying round for the 1934 Davis Cup Competition, Belgium eliminated Hungary by 3 matches to 1.—Reuter's Special.

NEW M.L.As.

The resignation of Mr. A. G. Leach, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry Gidney and Mr. C.K. Seaman of their membership of the Legislative Assembly have been accepted by the Governor-General and in their places Mr. E.H.M. Bower, Mr. D.J. Norris Lee and Mr. B. J. Glency have been nominated.

STOP GAMBLING IN BOMBAY

Check Its Alarming Growth, Says Surve

AGENDA BEFORE COUNCIL

Kulkarni Will Move For Remission Of Year's Irrigation Dues

The following are some of the resolutions to be moved in the second session of the Bombay Legislative Council to be held at the Council Hall, Poona, on Monday, the 7th August at 2 p.m.

This Council recommends to Government to appoint a committee consisting of non-official members having the power to co-opt Government officers in charge of the Irrigation Department to inquire into the grievances of the irrigators in the Presidency and to suggest ways and means for their redress.

This Council recommends to Government to remit one year's irrigation dues in the case of all the irrigators in the Presidency.

This Council recommends to Government to reduce the water rates for sugar-cane, perennial crops and other crops lasting for eight months.

STOP GAMBLING

Mr. A.N. Surve will move:—

This Council recommends to Government to take immediate steps to check the alarming growth in the gambling which is indulged in Bombay and other cities in the presidency and which is popularly known as American Futures or Cotton Numbers.

This Council recommends to Government to take immediate steps to introduce legislation on the Khoti tenure in the Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts for the purpose of giving relief to the tenants by removing the grievances under which they suffer harassment at the hands of the Khots.

FOR RURAL UNLIFT.

Mr. R.B Vandekar will move:
This Council recommends to Government to appoint a committee consisting or officials and non-officials with a non-official majority to find out ways and means for carrying out the work of village uplift and rural development.

TWO KILLED BY COBRA BITE

Experiment That Failed: Snake Charmer Arrested

RAMPELO, July 19.

A professional snake charmer of Katarbaga was giving lessons to a number of men on how to escape the effects of snake bite.

In order to prove to his admirers how efficacious his remedies were, he gave three of them a herbal medicine to take and allowed a cobra to bite them.

As a result of the experiment two died, while the third has been lodged in the Jhersuguda Hospital where he is receiving medical treatment.

The snake charmer has been put under arrest.—A. P.

Mr. Kantilal Dalsukhbai Shah, (Mahajan Vado, Mandvi Pole) of Ahmedabad is the first Gujarati to pass the B.Sc., examination of the Benares University with Metallurgy as his special subject.

(Continued from Col. 7).

lected to provide medical aid which was absolutely necessary. We say that they must be proceeded with under Sec. 304 (A) I.-P.C.

The death of the newly born child was caused by Sakinabi who threw the child out of the window from a house at Phydownie. She ought to be prosecuted for murder.

Sakinabi Should Be Prosecuted For Murder

INQUEST VERDICT IN KHOJA GIRL CASE

Coroner Threatens Doctor In Court For Tampering With Witnesses

At the adjourned inquest over the Khoja girl's death mystery on Monday Dr. W. Nunan, the Police Surgeon made the revelation that a medical practitioner saw him in connection with the evidence that he was to lead.

Coroner: Did he speak to you about the evidence you were to give?

Dr. Nunan:—Yes.

Coroner: Is he a junior practitioner?—No he is not a junior.

AMPERING WITH WITNESSES!

Coroner: I am afraid, I shall have to hold an inquiry into this matter. It is simply disgraceful that a doctor should approach a witness in my court. Not long ago a barrister had tampered with a witness in this court and I had to report the matter to the High Court. I am shocked at such conduct. In this case, I will make an inquiry and if necessary report the matter to the High Court."

Kulsumbi the younger sister of the deceased was again examined. She said that Dr. Erachsha Hakim examined the deceased last on the evening of June 30 at about 7 p.m. After the departure of the doctor Sakinabi, her mother was in the room of the deceased. Witness stayed in the room only for 10 minutes.

Q Did anybody else see the deceased in the room?—No.

Did your father go in Jainabi's room after the departure of the doctor that evening?—No.

PROSECUTOR'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Kothare, Police Prosecutor, then commenced his address to the members of the jury. They were called upon to give a verdict, he said, in regard to a tragedy which ended in the loss of two lives and one of these persons he contended was murdered. Firstly, there was the death of a newly born child which was found in the sweepers' lane between two houses at Pydhowni on July 1st last. Dr. Nunan's evidence showed that the child was born alive and was fully developed and when Sergeant Twiss discovered it, and it had a fractured skull. This officer made inquiries and learnt that on the same day a girl named Jainabi (deceased) had died and was even buried. The child was found just below the 3rd room window of Jainabi and this aroused the suspicion of the police who caused the body of Jainibi to be exhumed.

BLOOD STAINS ON WINDOW.

That the child that was found dead in the Sweepers Lane belonged to Jainibi, continued Mr. Kothare had been proved conclusively from medical evidence and it was also proved that the child died of fracture of the skull and asphyxiation. It was also fairly clear that the child must have been thrown out of the window as there were several blood stains on the window of the deceased. The police, he said, had evidence to show that Jainibi was in a very bad condition and was unable to move. Dr. Erachsha who examined the girl a few hours before her delivery and also her death had said that she was very much exhausted and it was reported to him that she was suffering from haemmorage. In that weak condition it was not possible for her to be able to get up and throw her own child out of the window.

WHO THREW CHILD?

The question then arose as to who threw the child in the sweeper's lane. The evidence of Kulsumbi he said threw light on this question. Being the sister of the diseased she was naturally cautious. She had stated that it was her mother Sakinabi the first suspect who was in attendance on the deceased. Inferring that Sakinabi was the only person who had free access into the room of Jainabai Mr. Kothare contended that it must have been she who threw the child out of the window. "She did this wicked act" he said "probably for fear of a slur on the family". The girl was unmarried and undoubtedly it would appear that Sakinabi wanted to hush up the affair of delivery.

"CULPABLE HOMICIDE."

Alluding to the death of Jainibi the mother of the child the police prosecutor thought that the parents were guilty of criminal negligence. The girl was taken to Dr Erachsah twice or thrice but the doctor says that he only examined her once. He had told them that he suspected that it was a case of pregnancy but the parents persisted that it was a tumour. It was surprising he said that the doctor should have examined her and still was in doubt whether it was turmour or a case of pregnancy.

Commenting on the fact that the parents of the girl had not removed her to a hospital inspite of advice to that effect by Dr. Erachshaw on the evening of her death the Police Prosecutor said "it was absolutely callous and indifferent. The poor girl had no doub done wrong but that is no reason why she should be punished in this fashion. "I would go even as far as to say that it was a case of culpable homicide."

The Police Prosecutor went on to blame the conduct of Dr Erachshaw in this episode which he characterised as "reprehensible" when the Coroner intervened and remarked "you need not worry. The Coroner will take care of that"

MR. KANUGA'S DEFENCE.

Mr. C. N Kanuga who appeared on behalf of the parents of the deceased said that the case was no doubt a sad and tragic one. It had not only brought disgrace upon the family but had involved three members of the family in a trial. Coming to the evidence regarding the death of Jainibi he said that the Police Prosecutor himself had not made up his mind on the point. He started with the theory of criminal negligence and concluded by saying that it might be a case of culpable homicide. Thus he shifted the ground. Dr. Nunan's evidence was that she died of excessive haemorrhage and exhortion of labour in an unhealthy woman. This should conclusively set at rest the theory that she was clandestinely murdered by her parents.

Speaking about the alleged negligence on the part of the parents Mr. Kanuga said "you have to consider the mentality of parents and not what the doctor said. The parents knew that the girl was unmarried, and even if the doctor had suspected that it was a case of pregnancy they would not jump to the conclusion that it was so but hold hard to the fact that it was tumour. You will not wonder at the mentality of a mother who is under the impression that this girl who is living in their midst around so many family members would possibly have been in a state of pregnancy."

"SENTIMENTS OF PURDA"

Continuing Mr. Kanuga said that in examining Jainabai only once, Dr. Erachshaw had only respected the sentiments of a purdhanishin lady. No doubt she was taken to the doctor several times but she did not permit herself to be examined being a purdah-nishin woman. Indian women were very very shy and it was only once that Dr. Erachshaw examined her but even that could not be said to be a complete examination.

"DOCTORS UNNECESSARY"

Regarding the point made by Mr. Kothare that the parents of the girl did not call for a nurse or a doctor at the time of the delivery, he said it would be a dangerous rule to lay down that the presence of a qualified doctor or nurse is necessary in delivery cases. "I have a notion that hundreds of children are born in this country without qualified nurses or doctors being called and no untoward incidents happen. The children smile in their cradles and they grow up." (Laughter). He contended that medical aid afforded to the girl by her parents could not be considered inadequate.

MUNICIPAL LAXITY"

The Coroner in summing up the case to the jury expressed his indignation at the manner in which the body of Jainibi was buried at the Khoja cemetry and remarked it was a scandalous thing that the Municipality should be so lax in issuing death permits. He said:

"In view of the fact that Dr Eruchshaw Hakim is not a registered medical practitioner I shall not say anything about the death certificate which he sent to the Municipality six days after the girl's death. I only hope that medical practitioners will bear in mind that it is incumbent upon them to be extremely careful as to what they state in death certificates which they issue. These documents have great evidentiary value in courts and any slovenly and untrue statements would be fraught with danger to their reputation and to the cause of justice.

"CEMENTERY ROUTINE"

"As for the manner in which the dead body of the girl was allowed to buried in the Khoja cemetery, I can only express my indignation at it. The Municipal ramoshee was induced to issue a memo which means nothing more than that the death of the Khoja female had been reported to him. On the strength of the memo the dead body was taken to the cemetery.

"COCK AND BULL STORY"

The cemetery clerk whose office is not in the cemetery itself was told by a messenger deputed by the girl's father that death was due to dyscentry. The messenger went away and returned with the story that one Dr. Ardeshir had issued a death certificate and that the same had been handed over to the Municipal ramoshee. On this cock and bull story the body was allowed to be buried.

"SCANDALOUS"

"I say most emphatically that the procedure was scandalous. I have said more than once in this court that loose practices of this nature are calculated to lead to the suppression of murders. I hope the Municipality will look into this matter and adopt strict measures so that cases of this kind may not happen again."

JURY'S VERDICT.

After the Coroner summed up the case the jury returned the following verdict:—

We hold that the death of Jainibi was due to excessive haemorrahage and exhaustion in Labour in a woman who was unhealthy. We hold the death of the girl was caused by her father and mother who criminally neg-

(Continued in Col. 4)

The Maharaja of Jhalwar has advocated the entry of Harijans into the temples in his State.

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